PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE

# Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No 54,824.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.


## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11th Sept, | CALEDONIA | 7558 | ..... | ... |
| 18th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 1080 |
| 25th " | PERSIA | 7951 | ..... | ... |
| 2nd Oct. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 10890 |
| " | EGYPT | 7912 | ..... | ... |
| " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOOLTAN | 9621 |
| 23rd " | ARABIA | 7903 | ..... | ... |
| 30th* " | MANTUA | 11000 | ..... | ... |
| 6th Nov. | OCEANA | 6610 | ..... | ... |
| 13th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | CHINA | ... |
| 20th " | MALWA | 10 883 | ..... | ... |
| 27th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MACEDONIA | 10,512 |
| 4th Dec. | PERSIA | 7951 | ..... | ... |
| 11th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOLDAVIA | 9500 |
| 18th " | EGYPT | 7912 | ..... | ... |

* This Steamer will proceed via Malta to PLYMOUTH and LONDON. Passengers for MARSEILLES transhipp at Port Said to the S. S. "INDIA."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Sanitary Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19th Feby. | MANTUA | 11000 | ..... | ... |
| 26th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | ..... | ... |
| 5th March. | SALSETTE | 6000 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 12th " | PERSIA | 7951 | ..... | ... |
| 19th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 11000 |
| 23rd " | ARCADIA | 7000 | ..... | ... |
| 26th " | EGYPT | 7912 | ..... | ... |
| 2nd April. | MACEDONIA | 10512 | ..... | ... |
| 9th " | ARABIA | 7903 | ..... | ... |
| 16th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| 23rd " | MANTUA | 11000 | ..... | ... |
| 30th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10809 |
| 7th May. | CALEDONIA | 7558 | ..... | ... |
| 14th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 11000 |
| 21st " | PERSIA | 7951 | ..... | ... |

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

| | SINGLE | RETURN |
|---|---|---|
| To Marseilles | Rs. 495 or Rs. 594 | Rs. 743 or Rs. 891 |
| London by sea | Rs. 578 „ Rs. 627 | Rs. 792 „ Rs. 940 |

These rates include the Surtax.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Bombay, 1909. | Leave Karachi 1909. |
|---|---|---|---|
| C City of Glasgow | 5457 | ... | Sep. 14 |
| C City of Calcutta | 7519 | Sep. 15 | „ 28 |
| C City of Athens | 5094 | „ 2 | Nov. 16 |
| A. Trafford Hall | 5221 | „ 19 | Dec. 3 |
| C City of York | 7705 | „ 22 | „ 8 |
| C City of Glasgow | 5457 | Dec. 3 | „ 18 |
| C. City of Agra | 4808 | „ 18 | „ 30 |
| C City of Madras | 4684 | Jan. 9,1910 | ... |
| C City of Manchester | 5954 | „ 14 | Jan. 23 1910 |

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

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| From Bombay or Karachi | 1st Class, Surgeon and Stewards s. | | 2nd Class, only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. | | All steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Single Rs. | Return Rs. | Single Rs. | Return Rs. | Single Return Rs. Rs. |
| Suez | 413 | 627 | 319 | 463 | 247 317 |
| Port said | 406 | 677 | 352 | 512 | 280 227 |
| Marseilles, Genoa or Naples | 578 | 935 | 422 | 649 | 495 770 |
| Liverpool | 625 | 960 | 462 | 704 | 517 792 |
| Option overland Genoa or Marseilles returning | | | | | |
| | 853 | *1135 | 430 | *809 | 170 *220 |

Journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038 Rs. 815, respectively.

rates include passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s Steamers from Bombay and Karachi.

to Families, Tea Planters, Railway Missionaries, Nuns, Sisters of Mercy, Hospital Practical Boys.

LINE has lately been strengthened by the addition of several new and fast steamers having every facilities for the comfort and welfare of

ELECTRIC FANS FREE.

TO PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

KARACHI TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Bombay. | Leave Karachi. |
|---|---|---|---|
| C. City of Athens | 5600 | ... | 18th February |
| A. Trafford Hall | 5221 | 2nd March | ... |
| C. City of York | 7705 | 22nd March | *19th March |
| A. City of Vienna | 4672 | 6th April | ... |
| C. City of Glasgow | 6457 | ... | 15th April |
| C. City of Calcutta | 7512 | 25th April | *22nd April |
| C. City of Manchester | 5954 | ... | 7th May |
| A. Trafford Hall | 5391 | 24th May | ... |
| C. City of Karachi | 5 57 | ... | 31 t May |
| C. City of Benares | 6738 | ... | 15th June |

*Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabin (From 18th February to 15th June 1910.)

For Passage and further Particulars apply to the Agents,

Bombay.—Messrs. E.I. Bates & Son's Agency.
( „ Killick, Nixon & Co., Agents).
KARACHI.— Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James' Bogie. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 406, c/o. "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. | Route via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LINGA | 2,171 | Mon, 13th Sept. | 11 a, m. | P.D. & O.M.* |
| WARONGA | 2,513 | Mon, 13th Sept, | 3 p, m. | V.M. & D.** |
| DWARKA | 1,695 | Thur, 16th Sept. | 9 a.m. | O Mandvi |
| LHASA | 2,171 | Fri, 17th Sept. | 6 a. m. | Direct † |

* Porebunder, Dwarka and O. Mandvie.
** Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka.
† Or later on arrival of the English mail steamer.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, sailing on or about 11th Sept.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on Monday, 13th Sept, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 16th Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomers, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

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10th September, 1909.

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BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captains, | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| NERA | 5,538 | Combin | 30th Sept, 1909 |
| DUMBEA | 6,585 | Rebufat | 28th Oct. „ |
| SALAZIE | 6,147 | Magnen | 25th Nov, „ |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Barillon | 23rd Dec. „ |
| AUSTRALIEN | 6,365 | R'quier | 20th Jan, 1910 |
| NERA | 5,538 | Combin | 17th Feb, „ |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigation Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,378 | Barillon | 8th Oct, 1909. |
| AUSTRALIEN | 6,365 | R'quier | 5th Nov, „ |

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Act. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Captain | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| KOERBER | 5,423 | A. Foresti | 1st Oct 1909 |
| AFRICA | 4,712 | ..... | 1st Nov. 1909 |
| BOHEMIA | 4,381 | G. Gillhuber | 16th „ 1909 |
| KOERBER | 5,423 | A. Foresti | 1st Dec. 1909 |
| BREGENZ | 4,000 | A. de Petris | 16th „ 1909 |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer | Captain | Tons | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| CHINA | G. Bertagitan | 9,000 | 24th Sept. 1909. |

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| KOERBER | 5423 | A. Foresti | 1st February. |
| BREGENZ | 4000 | A. de Petries | 16th „ |
| AFRICA | 4720 | .... | 1st March |
| BOHEMIA | 4382 | G. Gillhuber | 16th „ |
| KOERBER | 5423 | A. Foresti | 1st April |
| BREGENZ | 4000 | A. de Petris | 16th „ |
| AFRICA | 4720 | .... | 1st May |
| BOHEMIA | 4382 | G. Gillhuber | 16th „ |
| KOERBER | 5423 | A. Foresti | 1st June |

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. F. FERDINAND. | 6916 | E. Nitsche | 29th January |
| PERSIA | 5895 | P. Glunzevich | 26th February |
| YORWARTS | 6000 | R. Belnara | 29th March |
| NIPPON | 6350 | E. Tarabocchia | 28th April |
| AUSTRIA | 7583 | B. Cobol | 24th May |

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Single Class to Trieste or Venice | Rs. 385 | to 500 * |
| Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back | „ 577-8 | „ 750 * |
| Single Class to London | „ 480 | „ 635 * |
| Single Class to London and back | „ 767-8 | „ 1020 * |

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Single Class to Trieste or Venice | Rs. 450 | |
| Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back | „ 675 | |
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| Single Class to London and back | „ 865 | to 945 * |

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Delhi, | Newera-Eliya. |
| Bombay, | Tuticorin, | Aden (Camp.) |
| Madras, | Chittagong | Aden, (Steamer Point.) |
| Karachi, | Rangoon, | Zanzibar. |
| Cawnpore | Mandalay, | Mombasa |
| Lahore | Colombo, | Nairobi. |
| Amritsar, | Kandy, | Entebbe, |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

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HEAD OFFICE :
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CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

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SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

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COLUMNS & RAILINGS.

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Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

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TO THE
WOMEN OF BOMBAY
ON
THE CONDITION AND STATUS OF INDIAN WOMEN IN THE TRANSVAAL.

A PUBLIC ADDRESS will be delivered by Mr. H. S. L. POLAK, on "The Condition and Status of Indian Women in the Transvaal" at the FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4-30 P.M. (B.T.), to the women of Bombay, when all women are cordially invited to attend.

Aimai Pherozeshah Mehta, Laxmibai Chandavarker, Savitribai Bhalchandra Krishna, Fulbai Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Premcorebai Vithaldas D. Thakersey, Goolbai Bomanjee Petit, Sakina Lukhmani.

### NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "ISCHIA," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 10th inst. and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo landed at Victoria Dock, No. 2 Shed.

All claims for damages, etc., to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Co.
No. 59, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Creditors of the abovenamed Company, will be held on THURSDAY next, the 16th day of September, 1909, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the office of the Undersigned at 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, at which time and place all the Creditors of the said Company are requested to attend.—Dated this 10th day of September, 1909.

PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for the abovenamed Company.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the six months ended 30th June, 1909, at the rate of Rs. 75 (seventy-five) per share (of Rs. 1,000 paid), will be paid on and after FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at the Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, from 11-30 A.M. to 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), on production of the Share Certificates to Shareholders, whose names will stand on the Register of Shares on the 20th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 29th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
AGENTS.

The Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Coy., Ltd.
Bombay, 10th September, 1909.

POONA CLOSED MEETING, FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, 22ND SEPTEMBER, 1909.

OWNERS are reminded that 1ST ENTRIES CLOSES, at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 13th September, 1909, and 2ND ENTRIES CLOSE, at 7 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 15th September, 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Poona, 9th September, 1909.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that CHHAGANLAL VALCHAND and MANILAL CHHAGANLAL have AGREED to SELL to our client the property hereinafter described.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust-possession, inheritance, lease or lien or otherwise how, soever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, in Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground or part of the Pension and tax free known as Ambranna Out with the messuage tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate lying and being at Girgaum Back Road in the Town and Island of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2321 Square Yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 298, New No. 2034, Old Survey No. 543, and New Survey No. 7843, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 1321, 1322 (1), 1322 (2) and 1323, Street Nos. 1, 2, 2A and 3, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Anna Moreshwar Kunte and Radhavai Chimnajee Apte and beyond that by the Girgaum Back Road, on or towards the South by the property of L. M. Da Souza, on or towards the East by the property of Damodar Madhavji, and on or towards the West by the property of Boccarro and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Vendor and their tenants.

WADIA, GHANDY and Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Oriental Buildings,
Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 9th September, 1909.

### SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

## "SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). First insertion:—12 annas first 24 words. 4 annas per extra line.

Subsequent insertions:—2 annas per line.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ADVANCE of Rs. 15,000 REQUIRED on mortgage of stock of a good paying business in Bombay. Prepared to pay 9 per cent. interest per annum. Amount repayable within a reasonable period. For further particulars write to "TOBACONIST," care of this Paper.

BRIGHT AIRY ROOMS with Bathrooms available in good locality for Bachelors. Good table. Terms moderate. Apply to "HOUSEKEEPER," care of "The Bombay Gazette," Limited.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

DRAPER.—Seeks employment as Senior Assistant or Manager in well established European firm. Several years' experience at Home and this country. Good traveller—European, young, active and sober—Willing to accept reasonable salary with commission. Replies to "Draper" care of the "Bombay Gazette" Ltd.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by Supervisor with experience in P. W. D. and Railways. Apply to W. G., care of this Office.

ENGLISH—PARSI and other Ladies unable to converse freely and correctly in English are invited to correspond with "English Lady Teacher," willing to give lessons on very reasonable terms.

EUROPEAN.—With Experience with animals desires EMPLOYMENT in a Native State in any capacity; can control native and understands farming. Willing to accept reasonable salary with free quarters. Reply to "FARMER," care of the "Bombay Gazette."

FOR PLEASURE TRIPS to Elephanta Caves, Harbour Excursions, Towing, etc., always available a fast powerful STEAM LAUNCH. Apply, P. NASARWANJI & Co., 9-10, Elphinstone Circle.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No 553, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstall on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LADY—Wiling to give LESSONS in English to Parsi ladies; anxious to converse in this language. For terms apply to "I. P." care of "The Bombay Gazette," Ltd.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases, By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 491, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MARRIED COUPLE.—Want unfurnished ROOM and BATHROOM, with Board, in the Fort or Apollo Bunder, Willing to pay Rs. 120 a month. Reply to "Couple" care of this paper.

MUSIC LESSONS given to children by an Experienced Pianist. Terms moderate, Apply to "Pianoforte," care of this Paper.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired, or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 4 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

PARTNER or FINANCIER WANTED, at once, with Rs. 10,000 for a profitable business. Fair return offered. Communicate terms early to "PROFIT," care of "The Bombay Gazette," Ltd.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Break fast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

TRY NOVELTY CHOCOLATE MARZIPAN CHEESE CAKES, BISCUITS, SOAP-SUGAR, ASPERAGUS, FRUITS, PEARS-PEARLS.—HAJI JACKERIA IBRAHIM, 53, Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10, Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TYPEWRITING.—Undertaken by an Experienced Typist. Carbon copies carefully and legibly produced. Terms very moderate, on application to "TYPIST," care of this Paper.

### WANTED:—

BOARD and RESIDENCE in the Fort or Apollo Bunder, by a married couple, permanent residents easily pleased. Terms must be moderate. Please communicate with "Resident," care of "Bombay Gazette."

By a European, SITUATION as MANAGER of a shop. Young, healthy, sober and active. Eight years' experience at Home and in India. Also willing to attend customers. Good at dressing show cases and advertising. Kindly reply stating salary offered to "P.G.," care of this Paper.

In September a good Commodious FLAT, on the Apollo Bunder or the Colaba Reclamation, containing 3 Bedrooms, with Bathrooms, a W.C., besides separate sitting and diningrooms and fitted with Electric Lights and Fans. Rent not to exceed Rs. 180 per mensem. Apply to HOUSEKEEPER," care of this Paper.

PUPILS for the Pianoforte; children preferred, Rs. 10 for two lessons a week; Rs 15 for two of a family, or in the same house. Apply to "Teacher," c/ the "Bombay Gazette".

SMALL FLAT.—Two Bedrooms with Bathrooms, Drawing and Dining Room combined. W.C., Kitchen and Godown. Willing to give reasonable rent if fitted with Electric Lights and Fans and improved sanitary arrangements. Reply at once to "H. W." care of This Paper.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? with LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we Guarantee Satisfaction. Satisfaction will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., LD., AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17TH, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21ST.

THE SPARKLING COMEDY,

MRS. CORRINGE'S NECKLACE,

IN 2 ACTS,

IN AID OF THE

GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY

AND THE

SANATORIUM FOR CHILDREN

Under the patronage of

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

PRICES.—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 & Re. 1.
Boxes, Rs. 25.
Doors open 8-30.
Commence at 9-30.
Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

### SALES BY AUCTION.

WELLINGTON MEWS.

FOR SALE,

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE OF CARRIAGES, HORSES AND MOTOR CARS, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE Mr. DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY and Mr. DAMODER LAKMIDAS KHIMJI.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 786 of 1909.

The Firm of Lalji Thackersey and Co. ...Plaintiffs
vs.
Tricumdas Dwarkadas and others .....Defendants,
and
Suit No. 238 of 1908.
Jamnavahoo, widow.....Plaintiff
vs.
Jivavahoo, widow, and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Receiver appointed by the High Court of the estate of the late Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey and Mr. Damoder Lakhmidas Khimji, in the above suits, the following carriages, horses, motor cars, etc., will be sold by Public Auction, on THURSDAY the 16th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Wellington Mews, where they are on view:

1. 6H. P. De Dion, in very good condition, newly painted, royal blue, complete with tools, hood, lamps, horn, etc., and in splendid running order.
2. 10—12 H. P. De Dion Engine, two cylinders, in very good condition and running order, complete with canopy, tools, lamps, horn, battery, etc.
3. 10—12 H. P. De Dion, two cylinders, in good condition and running order. Landaulette body, beautifully fitted up throughout, complete with tools, horn, battery, two electric side lamps, two kerosine side lamps, one kerosine tail lamp and two acetylene head lamps.
4. 35 H. P., 4 cylinders, Richard Brasier, beautifully fitted up with Limousine body, splendidly upholstered, in very good running conditions, complete.
5. One old motor car.
1 Rubber-tyred Phaeton, by Davies, coupe wheels.
1 Rubber-tyred Brougham, glass to side, by Press.
1 Rubber-tyred Landau, coupe wheels, by Press, in very good order.
1 Rubber-tyred Eng. Office Brougham, by Lawton.
1 Rubber-tyred Landau, coupe wheels, by Press, in very good order.
1 Rubber-tyred Shigram.
1 Old Shigram.
1 Ch. English mare, aged, about 14-2, Fast trapper.
1 Nutmeg Grey Arab horse, 6 years, 14-3.
1 Nutmeg Grey Arab horse, 5 years, 14-2.
1 F. B. Grey Arab, aged, 14-3.
1 Bay Aust. mare, 7 years, about 15-1.
1 Bay Aust. mare, 7 years, about 15-1.
1 Bay Arab, 8 years, 14-2.

WELLINGTON MEWS.
Bombay 9th September, 1909.

### BANKS.

THE ORIENT BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY and LYALLPOOR.
AGENCIES.—LONDON, CONSTANTINOPLE, CAIRO, and in all the Principal towns in India.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 5,00,000
SUBSCRIBED ,, over ,, 3,66,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened free of charge and interest allowed 2 per cent. p. a.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 and 9 months at 5 and 4 1-2 per cent. respectively.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS are received at special rates of interest which may be learnt on application.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a.
HAJEES' PASSAGE FUND.—Rules on application
Special Facilities are offered to regular customers.
BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
Rules of Business may be had on application at the Head Office or any of the Branches.

AHMAD HASSAN,
(Bar.-at-Law),
Managing Director.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ..... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg | Medan Deli (Sumatra) | Hongkong |
| Bombay | Singapore | Foochow |
| Karachi | Klang (F. M. States.) | Saigon |
| Calcutta | Kuala Lumpor (Do.) | Shanghai |
| Madras | Bangkok | Tientsin |
| Rangoon | Batavia | Hankow |
| Colombo | Sourabaya | Yokohama |
| Penang | Manilla | Kobe |
| Thaiping (Perak) | Cebu (Philippines) | New York |
| Ipoh (Perak) | | |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J GRHIG,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... ,, 17,55,000
Reserve Fund..... ,, 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 4 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. P. STRANACK,
Manager.
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

DIRECTION OF T. P. J. POWER.
THE SCOTTISH CANADIAN CONCERT BAND.
40 STERLING ARTISTS.

Twice commanded to appear before HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII. Balmoral and Sandringham.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20TH TO 25TH SATURDAY.

The World-renowned Kilties are assisted by the CLAN JOHNSTONE TROUPE of NATIONAL PIPERS and DANCERS.
Albert Johnstone (Champion Piper of the World).
A Liedertafel Choir of 16 voices.
MAMMOTH PARADES will be held on MONDAY prior to Concert headed by Drum Major McCormack.
The KILTIES GIANT (over 7 feet in height.)
A Matinee performance will be given on Wednesday and Saturday at 5-30. Children half price to all parts.

Prices: Rs. 4, 3, and 1. A few Special Reserve at Rs. 5.
Box Plan (now open) at SOUNDY & Co., Ltd.
Conductor, ALBERT COOK. Doors open 8-30, Commence 9-30.
Touring Manager, W. J. McMAHON.

### JOHN E. MINNITT, LIMITED,

— SOLE AGENTS FOR —

THE "YORKSHIRE" PATENT STEAM WAGON:—THE "YORKSHIRE" IS A WAGON OF DISTINCTIVE AND PRACTICAL MERITS.

Results guaranteed by us, from the ACTUAL TESTS carried out in Bombay, under every day working conditions.

The SOLUTION of the Bullock Cart Nuisance and Traffic Congestion.

We are THE firm in India, who can give expert advice to intending purchasers.

Trained and qualified drivers obtained for our clients.

For prices and full details, please ADDRESS:—

JOHN E. MINNITT, LTD.,
74, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for decorating Government House, Calcutta, 1890, also the Commissioner to the Designs and Estimates for the Government House Milner 1903, S. Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH & CO.
FROM LONDON.

PAINTERS & HOUSE DECORATORS.
Importers of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F.C.S.

ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S
ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE: 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL" is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

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THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID ..... £26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS ..... £12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE ..... £ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.
TO BE HAD OF
THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OP. SOCIETY LTD., WATSON'S HOTEL, APOLLO HOTEL and other leading Bars and Restaurants.
D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co. D. D. BARIA.
THE SOLE AGENT,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.
BOMBAY.

JOHN JAMESON'S THREE STAR WHISKEY

PURE POT STILL. Famous for 100 YEARS.

JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. the King.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT, BOMBAY.

### ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE

INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS, ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.
PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS
£6 or £7 per annum.
INDIAN AGENTS
MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort

## MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

F. I. A. T.

THE NEW
12-14 H. P.
Royal Automobile Club Rating 15-6 H. P.
LIVE AXLE
F. I. A. T.

THE TOWN CAR DE LUXE OF THE SEASON.

ECONOMICAL in up-keep.
PETROL consumption 25 miles to the gallon.
RELIABLE and easy to handle.
LIGHT on tyres.
ACCURATE in constructing, accordingly accessible.

THE NEW 12-14 Horse Power
F. I. A. T.

Chassis has 4 speeds forward with reverse and is fitted with forced lubrication and all the most up-to-date improvements known in motor design.

PRICE—English list price plus cost of importation.

For detailed specification prices and all particulars apply to the
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LD.,
P. O. Box 195, BOMBAY. P. O. Box 298, CALCUTTA.

S. R. PILLAI & Co.,
7-8 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

MOTOR CARS FOR THE SEASON.
SECOND-HAND CARS FOR BUSINESS AND PLEASURE.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| De DION.—8 H. P. 3 seats... ... ... | 1,150 |
| Do. —9-10 H. P. 4 seats ... ... | 2,600 |
| WOLSELEY.—8 H. P. 4 seats ... ... | 1,700 |
| Do. —12-14 H. P. 7 seats... ... | 3,900 |
| Do. —6 H. P. 3 seats ... ... | 1,600 |
| Do. —12-14 H. P. 5 seats... ... | 2,600 |
| ORLEANS.—10-12 H. P. 5 seats ... ... | 3,100 |
| Do. —15 H. P. 5 seats ... ... | 3 400 |
| HORBICK.—10-12 H. P. 5 seats ... ... | 3,200 |
| Do. —12-16 H. P. 5 seats ... ... | 4,500 |
| PANHARD.—15 H. P. 5 seats ... ... | 3,400 |
| De DION.—9 H. P. 4 seats... ... ... | 2,200 |
| BIANCHI.—25-30 H. P. 5 seats ... ... | 5,000 |

REO.—18 H. P. 1907 Pattern, 5 seated, complete with hood, lamps, etc. In exchange for single cylinder De-Dion 1908 pattern, 4 seated or for offers.

WANTED, Two small run about Cars of about 6 H. P.

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

New Horbick Cars from Rs. 5,300.

CARS BOUGHT, SOLD AND VALUED.

Full particulars on application to Mr. WHITE.
OF
S. R. PILLAI & Co.,
7-8 HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY

OFFER THE FOLLOWING:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 2ND HAND BEISTON HUMBER.—12 H. P., 2-cylinder, double phaeton, side entrance, body hood and all accessories, shop soiled. ... ... | 3,500 |
| DARRACQ.—10-12 H. P., 2-cylinder, landaulette, to seat 2 inside and 2 outside, canopy over driver, glass screen and all accessories ... ... | 4,500 |

REASONABLE OFFERS CONSIDERED.

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL DAIRY.

(UNDER DIRECT MUNICIPAL CONTROL.)

THE ABOVE DAIRY is prepared to receive orders for the SUPPLY of PURE MILK from the 1st September next. Th's Dairy, including the Cattle Stables, is under direct supervision and control of the Municipality, and the Milk is guaranteed pure; no water, powder or other substance will be found in it. Price per seer 3 annas 9 pies.

This Dairy will also SUPPLY PURE GHEE, from the same date. The Ghee will be absolutely pure, no fat, oil, water or other improper substance will be contained in it. Price from Rs. 13 to Rs. 18 per Bombay maund, according to quality.

Should any customer find any impurities in either the Milk or Ghee he will, upon proving the same to the Health Department of the Municipality receive his money back.

Orders can now be registered by the MANAGER, The Oriental Dairy, Hornby Road, Fort.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay, having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
SOLE SUPPLIERS OF
"RELIANCE"
BRAND
FIRE-SERVICE
CANVAS HOSE
FOR
MUNICIPALITIES,
RAILWAYS,
MILLS, FACTORIES,
ETC.
Largely used by the Bombay Municipality.

### FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily for 1 week.—Six insertions. Re. 1 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
Thrice a week.—Three insertions. Rs. 1-8 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
Twice a week.—Two insertions. Rs. 1-12 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
Once only.—Rs. 2 per inch of 8 lines.

APPLICATIONS are hereby invited for the following Offices in the service of the Municipality of Ahmedabad:—

1. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, under the District Municipal Act, No. III of 1901 (Bombay). Salary Rs. 500 per month.
2. SECRETARY. Salary Rs. 150, rising to Rs. 250 by an increment of Rs. 25 every two years.

Open to Government Officers as well as to others. Applications should state the present position, past services and experience and degrees held by the applicants, if any; and should reach the PRESIDENT, on or before the 25th September, accompanied by copies of testimonials, which will not be returned.

FOR SALE FURNITURE, consisting of Beds, Chairs, Drawers, Punkhas, Clocks, Lamps, and Gas Fittings, Double and Single Harness, Turkish Bath, Incubators and Rearers, Automatic Carpet Sweepers, Carpets, Tents, Jost Fans, Sewing Machine, Kilting Machine, Cream Separator, and many other articles on view in the Gaiety Buildings, Opposite Victoria Station.

### RARE OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTIES, situated at Colaba, Fort, Byculla, Grant Road, Parel, Worlee, Cumballa Hill, Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Dadar, Mahim, &c., &c., and VACANT PLOTS at different localities. For further particulars apply to—
MESSRS. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
18, Bank Street, Fort.

### BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..... ..... $ 15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..... $ 15,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund..... $ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY | HONGKONG | RANGOON |
| BANGKOK | KOBE | SAIGON |
| BATAVIA | LONDON | SAN FRANCISCO |
| BOMBAY | LYONS | SHANGHAI |
| CALCUTTA | MANILA | SINGAPORE |
| CANTON | NAGASAKI | SOURABAYA |
| COLOMBO | NEW YORK | TIENTSIN |
| FOOCHOW | PEKING | YOKOHAMA |
| HAMBURG | PENANG | YLOILO |
| HANKOW | | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 15,500,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung-Hsien | London | Ryojun Port |
| Changchung | Liaoyang | Arthur |
| Chefoo | Lyons | Peking |
| Dairen (Dairy) | Fengtien Mukden | San Francisco |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | Shanghai |
| Honolulu | Newchwang | Tichling |
| Hongkong | New York | Tientsin |
| Kobe | Osaka | Tokyo |

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

RAJAH BAHADUR MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, FORT, BOMBAY.

BRANCH OFFICE will be OPENED MOMBADAVIE.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,0

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOU

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be from the 1st of September, 1909, and is allowed on daily balances from Rs. Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved

# Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents
AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.


# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE P and O Company's mail steamer Himalaya, 3,700 tons, Captain E Spicer, R N R arrived in harbour on Friday from London, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE F and R S N Company's steamer Ischia, 2,481 tons, Captain G Belsito arrived in harbour on Friday from Hongkong etc. with a general cargo and 1 cabin and 9 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain H McDearmid sailed on Friday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers

THE Japan Line steamer Totomi Maru, 2,564 tons, Captain R Smith sailed on Friday for Yokohama etc., with a general cargo.

THE French mail steamer Salazie, 2,553 tons, Captain G Magnen, sailed on Friday for Noumea etc. via Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 9th September should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Parsens.....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
R I M S Investigator....Lieut Thyne in charge....Survey S
R I M S Palinurus....Lieut Thyne in charge. ..Survey St
R I M S Mayo...Comdr...W B Haddleston...R I Marine
In the Stream.
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr F. Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt Comdr A S Balfour.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 10.

Africa.....1302 Chappel.....M M & Co
Ayuthia .....694 Curtis.....F F Campbell & Co
Britannia.....1969 Halse .....Bo & H S N Co
Budrie.....1613...Collinsono .....Jeddah .....15-9.... G Jeewajee & Co
Caledonia...3529 Hayward...London 11-9 P & O S N Co
Glenedon.....3018 Graham ... .....
Hermiston.....2926 Bain .....W & A Graham & Co
Himalaya.....3700 Special.....China 15-9 .....P & O Co
Naseri...911 LeMiere ..P Gulf...12 9.....B & P S N Co
Norbudda.....1961.....Cole .....M M & Co
Persia.....4198 Haughton...London .....25-9 P & O Co
Paletta .....3501 Nasbet.....W & A G & Co
Shah Jehan ...2566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Sniff.....1445 .....Bo & H S N Co
Strathendrick...2813...Stewart .....K Nixon & Co
Strathairly..... 2783 McMahon.....W & A G & Co
Shah Navaz.....2522.....Denison .....B & H S N Co
Waroonga...1609 Johnson ..Karachi...P Gulf M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 10

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B Clan Colquhoun | 3760 | Summer | N F.. | | J Finlay & Co |
| C&R Rydal Hall | 2139 | Deaton | Manchester | 23-9 | K Nixon & Co |
| D&E Fakhri | 2755 | Revill | Mauritius | 18-9 | B & H S N Co |
| G Ahmadi | 1640 | Hughes | E A Ports | 16-9 | B & P S N Co |
| H Somali | 1615 | Greiwe | Z'bar | 16-9 | A Strandes |
| N King Robert | 2514 | Rattray | Philadelphia | 14-9 | R A Willis |
| O Blue Cross | 1959 | Storm | Mostyn Deep | 12-9 | R A Millis |
| P Weissenfels | 2458 | Reimirs | .21-9 | W & A Graham & Co H W P D | |
| Courland | 760 | Ebrahim | G Ports | 16-9 | Bo S N Co Ld |
| Kaveris | 553 | Mahomed | B Nagar | 11-9 | Bo S N Co Ld |
| Offside G | | | | | |
| Hosinee | 993 | Goods | Jedda's | 16-9 | B & P S N Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Itinda | 3398 | Swanson | N F | 18-9 M M & Co |
| 2 | Ischia | 2181 | Belsito | Hongkong | 17-9 Florio & R S N Co |
| 3 | Lombardia | 2953 | Fileti Genoa | 15-9 | F & R S N Co |
| 4 | Oronsay | 2416 | Anderson | Antwerp | 11-9 and Hamburg T Morrison & Co |
| 5 | Hindoo | 3153 | Groves | K'chi | 18-9 J Finlay & Co Ld |
| 8 | Daldorch | 3031 | Pearson | Antwerp | 13-9 J Finlay & Co Ld |
| 9 | Quilon | 4942 | Anderson | Calcutta | 11-9 M M & Co |
| 16 | Arabistan | 1819 | Edmonston | A'werp | 11-9 M M & Co |
| | Glenelg | 2669 | Hart | Madras | 11-9 K Nixon & Co M W D D. |
| N F | Seirstad | 617 | Larsen | | F Campbell & Co |

ARRIVALS.

| Sept | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Ischia s | Belsito | Hongkong, Sept 5 |
| | Himalaya s | Spicer | London, Aug. 10 |

DEPARTURES.

| Sept | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Killin s | Wilson | Middlesbro |
| | Massilia s | Thompson | Liverpool &c |
| | Lhasa s | McDiarmid | Karachi |
| | Salazie s | Magnen | Noumea, &c |
| | Totomi Maru s | Smith | Yokohama, &c |

The following vessels began to load on Friday:—
Steamer Ischia, for China &c.
" Weissenfels, for Hamburg &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| Aug. | Vessel. | From |
|---|---|---|
| 29 | Belle of France | Calcutta |
| 30 | Brazilliana | Calcutta |
| Sept. | | |
| 8 | Clan Ross | Galle |
| 5 | Holywell | London |
| 6 | Lichtenfels | Antwerp |
| 7 | Pentakota | Rangoon |
| | Palamcotta | Negapatam |
| | Taroba | Straits |

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

German East Africa Line steamer Gouverneur ...haus for Bombay yesterday via Lamu.

...and O Company's steamer Salsette with the ...rd Mails of the 4th instant arrived at Aden at ... Thursday the 9th September.

# DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 10.

FOR NEWYORK.

Hindoo s—6 cases carpets, curtains, &c., J. Finlay and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Rydal Hall s—2000 tons manganese ore, R. A. Willis.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—1950 cwts myrabollams, W. Becher; 6900 cwt wheat and 15,680 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Arabistan s—2000 cwts castorseed, David Sassoon and Co; 36 bales sawree cotton, P Budha; 4,500 cwts mowraseed, P Jethabhoy.

Daldorch s—100 cwts cashew nuts, J. Fachiri; 1,000 cwts linseed and 1,080 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 100 cwt mustardseed and 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 40 bales hemp, D M Doongajee and Co; 2,000 cwts castorseed and 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 1,0000 cwts linseed 10,000 cwts mowraseed, 10,000 cwts castorseed, 4,060 cwts poppyseed and 10,044 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Weissenfels s—603 cwts turmeric, Nusserwanji Bros and Co; 14,584 cwts rapeseed, 8,760 cwts mowraseed, 4,000 cwts castorseed, 1,000 cwts linseed, 3,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts mowraseed, 100 cwts cashew nuts, J. Fachari; 24,000 cwts mowraseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, W. Becher; 940 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 413 bales cotton and 1,911 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons.

Oronsay s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Lombardia s—2,500 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Lombardia s—50 bales cotton, M Bhimji and Co; 1000 cwts rapeseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 1000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR VARNA.

Lombardia s—20 bales twist, The Elphinstone Mill.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Lombardia s—11 bales twist, G Gazal.

FOR LEGHORN.

Lombardia s—2000 cwts linseed L. Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR BOURGAS.

Lombardia s—143 bales twist, The Elphinstone Mill.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—750 cwts onion R. E. Dadachanji; 1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co; 500 bales twist, C. Ebrahim and Co; 1,000 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 940 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Himalaya s—368 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and Co; 34 chests opium, C. Bomonjee and Co.

Ischia s—600 bales twist, E.D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Tatomi Maru s—35 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.

## DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

14TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPT. 12.

7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Harwood in A. Flat.
Hymns.—178, 236, 232.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Woodward in A.
Hymns.—261, 22, 257.
Collections for "The Society of St. John th Evangelist."

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m. Wednesdays at 6-30 p.m., Choral Evensong.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
(The Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns.—208, 317, 210.
11 a. m.—Parade Service.
Hymns.—282, 274.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—277, 228, 20.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns.—262, 313, 319.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—626, 210, 352, 259, 370.
Preacher—Rev. Canon Heywood, M. A.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Biscoe.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Chard.
Alms for the Poor.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a. m.—Choral Matins and Litany.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for the Additional Clergy Society.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Waudby Road.

8-30 a. m.—Children Service.
11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.
Hymns.—22, 205, 354.
Psalm.—73.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—95.
Hymns.—142, 249, 361.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH.
(Services held in Y. M. C. A. Apollo Bunder.)
Minister.—Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Sunday Services.
11 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Preaching Services.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Apollo Bunder.
9-45 a. m.—Sunday School.
11 a. m.—Preaching Service.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong.

## AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

An Agricultural Conference is to be held at the Council Hall in Poona at 12 noon on Wednesday and Thursday, the 29th and 30th instant. His Excellency the Governor will preside and representatives of the Chambers of Commerce, Millowners' Association, Agricultural Associations and other bodies and many gentlemen interested in agriculture have been invited to be present and to discuss the operations of the Department of Agriculture.

On the afternoon of September 30th it is proposed to show visitors over the Agricultural College and Farm, when many matters of agricultural interest will be demonstrated in the laboratories and on the farm.

On October 1st arrangements will be made to demonstrate matters of interest to visitors on the College Farm, Dairy Farm, Manjri Farm (Sugarcane, power crushing, gul making, sugar making) and Ganeshkhind Botanical Garden.


ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CARBERY—Aug. 19, at The Bungalow, Eggar's Hill, Aldershot, the wife of Capt. Myles Carbery, 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, of a daughter.
PEARS—Aug. 17, at Commanding Officer's Quarters, Eastbourne, the wife of Capt. Guy B. Pears, R. E., a daughter.
SIMMS—Aug. 18, at Graysbott Vicarage, Hants, the wife of the Rev. A. E. N. Simms, of a daughter.
FURBER—Aug. 16, at Prospect Park, Kilkenny, the wife of Capt. Montague Furber, The Royal Irish Regt., of a son.
JAMES—Aug. 19, at Holly Bowers, Chislehurst, the wife of Major J. Edgcumbe James, Royal Field Art, of a son.
VIVIAN—Aug 17, at Ballyeigham, Birr, Ireland, the wife of Captain C. A. Vivian, 15th Sikhs, of a son.
WILBERFORCE—Aug. 18, at 9 Radnor Park West, Folkestone, the wife of Samuel Wilberforce, Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FORSYTH—JACKSON—Aug. 19, at St. Mary's House, Shroton, Dorset, Col. T. H. Forsyth, late 1st Wiltshire Regt., to Margaret Ellen, daughter of the late W. H. Jackson.
HAY—SIMPSON—Aug. 23, at St. Thomas Cathedral, Bombay, Arthur Sydney Hay, Captain, 31st (Duke of Cannaught's Own) Lancers, son of Col. C. Hay, late Bombay Staff Corps, to Mary, widow of Major D. Simpson, Indian Medical Service.
HOUGHTON—SECCOMBE—Aug. 18, at St. Mary's Church, Cardington, the Rev. W. Houghton to Muriel Blanche, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. T. S. Secombe, R. A.
MERCER—EUSTACE—At the Episcopal Church, Maple Ridge, Hammond, B. C., Archibald Allan Mercer, son of Col. C. A. Mercer, late 4th Goorkhas, to Georgina Emmeline, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Edward Eustace, Army Medical Staff.
PARKER—PARKER—Aug. 19, at Fairlie, Capt. Alfred Chevallier Parker, Egyptian Army, to Winifred Margaret, daughter of the late Alfred T. Parker.

DEATHS.

BENTINCK—Aug. 22, at Forest Farm, Windsor, W. Geo, Cavendish Bentinck, aged 55.
DICKSON—Aug. 19, at 26 Portman Square, Lieut.-Gen. William Thomas Dickson, Colonel, 16th (the Queen's) Lancers, aged 79.
ROMANES—Aug. 19, at Tweedbank, Kelso, Robert John Romanes, late Major Kings's Own Scottish Borderers.
WINTHROP—Aug. 17, at 9 Marine Parade, Dover, Admiral George T. S. Winthrop, son of the late Admiral Robert, Winthrop, aged 87.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

GOSSET—Aug. 22, at Plaisance, Mussoorie, the wife of Captain C. B. Gosset, of a daughter.
OATES.—Sept. 2, at Gopalpur, Kangra Valley, Mary Edna, wife of Renfric J. Oates, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GRAY RICHARD.—Sept. 3, at the Station Hospital, Murree, Major I. Gray Richard, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers.
JORDAN.—Sept. 7, at San Thome, Madras, Jane Jordan, widow of the late Matthew Jordan, First Assistant, Revenue Board's Office, Madras. Friends are kindly requested to accept this intimation.


H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.


# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rise, 6h. 25m., Sun set, 6h. 45m.; High water 10-1m., 9-53a.; Low water, 2-53m., 4-7a.
Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Ahmednagar, Gymkhana ground.
Harwood League Football: Gloucesters vs. Commercial Gymkhana.
The Independent Order of Rechabites: A public lecture on "Alcohol," the G. I. P. Railway Institute, Parel, 9 p.m. (S. T.).

TO-MORROW.

Sun rise, 6h. 26m.; Sun set, 6h. 45m.; High water, 10-31m., 10-25a.; Low water, 3-4m., 4-39a.
14th Sunday after Trinity.

Maxim: "Pass good money, but try not to let it pass you."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, September 13.—Parsi New Year Day, Yez. 1279 year. Bank Holiday, Bombay Gymkhana Cricket Matches: "A" Team vs. Ahmednagar home; "B" team vs. Government Telegraphs, away. Meeting of creditors of the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, in the office of Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, 109 Medows Street, 3 p.m.
Tuesday, September 14.—Meeting in the Town Hall about the treatment of British Indian subjects in the Transvaal, 5-40 p.m. Golf, Blackwath Gold Challenge Medal and Handicap. Y.M.C.A. Glee Club Concert, 9-30 p.m.
Wednesday, September 15.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Colaba Land and Mill Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Churchgate Street, 3 p.m.
Thursday, September 16.—Cricket: Triangular Match—Europeans vs. Hindus. Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p. m.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.—A public meeting regarding the treatment of Indians in the Transvaal will be held at the Town Hall, on Tuesday evening at 5-40 p.m. Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim will preside.

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR, BART.—Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., Lady Jehangir, and their son, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, returned to Bombay yesterday after a long tour in Europe for the benefit of their health.

A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE REMOVED FROM OFFICE.—The last issue of the "Bombay Government Gazette" announces that Mr. Joseph Baptista, Barrister-at-Law, has been removed from his office as a Justice of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

THE SCHOOL FINAL EXAMINATION.—The School Final Examination this year will commence on Monday the 15th November next, and continue on the following days. It will be held in Poona, Ahmedabad, Dharwar, Karachi, and Bombay.

CLOSING OF THE CHOWPATHI LEVEL CROSSING.—Government have intimated to the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company that they will have no objection to the closing of the Chowpatti level-crossing ten days after the opening to public traffic of the new road, which connects the eastern end of the new overbridge at Chowpatti with the Queen's Road. Government direct, however, that the date of the closing of the level-crossing shall be previously notified in the principal English and Native newspapers.

HOUSE DECORATION.—We call attention to the advertisement appearing in to-day's issue of Messrs. William Charles Smith and Co., the professional London Painters, House Decorators and Contractors who are also Sole Agents in India for J. B. Orr and Co.'s "Zingessol" an excellent water paint. This firm has painted and decorated many of the most important buildings, clubs, etc. in Bombay including the Byculla Club, Yacht Club, Club of Western India, High Court, etc. At the present moment Messrs. W. C. Smith and Co., are engaged in repainting and re-decorating the Taj Mahal Hotel and H. H. the Gaikwar's bungalow on Nepean Sea Road, etc., and from the artistic work they have executed elsewhere we may expect to see something out of the common in harmonious tints and designs. With the large number of places being raised in Bombay, there should be splendid scope for this firm's industry and art. We may mention that Mr. W. C. Smith supervises all the works personally and he is the only English painter and decorator in the East.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p. m. this evening:—

March.....Guard of Honour.....Kral Kaps
Overture.....Le Cheval De Bronze ...Auber
Idyl.....Glow Worm.....P Lincke
Selection.....The Spring Chicken .....Ceryll and Monckton
Valse .....The Barcarolle .....Fetras
Selection.....Il Trovatore .....Verdi
Egyptian Serenade ...Amina.....P Lincke

BAZAR FOR AN ORPHANAGE.—The Victoria String Band will play the following programme of music at the Fancy Bazaar in aid of the Mount Poinsur Orphanage on Sunday at Bandora Hill, commencing from 4-30 p.m.:—

March.....Amblin Ambrote ...T. W. Thurban
Overture .....Pique Dame .....Suppe
Cake Walk.....Mandy on the Mash .....Thurban
Selection.....Veronique.....A Messager
Valse .....A Waltz Dream ...Strauss
Intermezzo .....Two Steps Iola ...Johnson
Selection .....The Merry Widow..Lehar
March .....The Lion's Bride...C. B. Price
Caprice .....The Whistler and his Dog .....A Pryor
Selection .....A Country Girl ...L. Monckton
La Petite .....Tonkinoise .....S. & Christire
Galop ..... ...Pleasure of Odeon...Latann

THE ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.—The Chairman Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the Asylum during the months of May, June and July:—Anonymous, Rs. 13-13-0; Mr. Raghunath Narayen Desai, Rs. 2-0-3; the native establishment of the Bank of Bengal, Bombay, Rs. 15; Mr. Phipps, Rs. 10; Mr. G. M. Kareker, 10 shillings; Mr. P. P. Frenchman, Rs. 5; Messrs. Purshottam Harji Mulji, mangoes and puris; Narottamdas Tulsidas Modi, mangoes; Tokersi Mulji, mangoes; Devchand Ravji, mangoes and puris; Laxmidas Goverdhandas, mangoes and puris; Bai Motibai, mangoes; Chhotalal Daleukh, mangoes; Purshottam Dayal, cooked food for the inmates; Asha Versi, powah; Bhat Bazar, punch, powah, kurmura and sugar; Byculla Bazar, sweets, kurmura and baked grams; Gopaldas Liladhar, rice, mug and treacle; and sweets from the following:—Messrs. Maneckji Merwanji, Bhimsi Ransi, Purshottamdas Dwarkadas, Vijpal Amersi, Pasoo Khetsi, Korsi Ladha, Pancharia Korsi, and Ghansi Chamsi. Messrs. Pragji Gooculdas and Co. and Tokersi Mulji twice.

## REVIEWS.

PATETI number of the "Sanj Vartaman."—We have received a copy of this annual edition of the "Sanj Vartaman," and find it as excellent a production as any of its predecessors. It is a bulky volume containing some hundreds of full-sized newspaper sheets and is well bound in a pictorial cover representing an Indian girl, symbolic of the nation it may be presumed, looking out from a balcony upon a blazing sunrise. The feature of the volume is a fine series of specially contributed articles, opening with an editorial entitled the "Parsi New Year," which is written in the spirit of joyous and hopeful outlook which the illustration foreshadows. Referring to the Parsi community "They" it, concludes, "can afford to do without a separate communal representation in the great scheme of reform which is soon to be brought into operation. Whatever advantage is to be gained will be secured to them by the force of their character and enlightenment. . . . . The Parsis, if they go the right way to maintain their position may observe as they have hitherto done, a dignified silence, relying without any sign of boastfulness on their own merit, and its adequate recognition by the rulers, as well as by the neighbouring communities." Among a long series of other articles, we may select for mention that on "Pateti, 40 Years Ago," by Mr. Justice Davar and that, occupying more than a newspaper page, by Mr. Justice Beaman, relating his personal experiences of "Thirty Years Ago," Mr. S. T. Sheppard, acting Editor of the "Times of India" discourses on "The Indian Journalist," Mr. R. H. Appoo, President of the Edinburgh Parsis Union, contributes over two columns on "The Parsis and Zoroastrianism," and Professor S. R. Davar of Bombay writes on "Indian Enterprise and Commercial Education." The volume is copiously illustrated by a fine series of portraits of prominent British and Indian men and women.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A.
Bombay, 11th September.

648 PROMOTION OFFICERS.

The following extract from Government Resolution G D No 4545 d. Bombay Castle 28th August 1909 is published for information.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery

Melvil'e Leslie to be Second Lieutenant to fill an existing Vacancy dated 21st July 1909.

649 ANNUAL REPORT.

The Annual Report is now ready for issue, members can obtain same, an application to Head Quarters.

NOTICE.

Owing to unavoidable circumstances the Concert arranged for the 14th inst. is postponed till the 28 inst.
The tickets already sold will hold good for the 28th inst.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.
Bombay, 11th September.

260.—Detail for the week ending 18th instant.
Monday 13th instant—There will be no Parade for "G." Company.
II "M" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p.m.
III. "K" Coy. (Scottish High School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-50 p. m.
IV. Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.
Tuesday 14th instant—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-45 p. m.
Wednesday, 15th instant.—For Recruits of "G" Coy. at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a. m.
II "M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-45 p. m.
III "H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 4 p. m.
Thursday, 16th instant.—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-45 p.m.
Friday, 17th instant.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 12 noon.
II. "K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p. m.
III. All Recruits of the current season to Parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p. m.
261.—Rifle Matches.—The conditions of the Viceroy's Competition for 1909-1910 have been received and can be seen at Headquarters. The following extracts are published for information:—The Competition is open to Volunteers of all ranks. Entrance fee Rs. 4 to be paid to the Adjutant by the 24th September 1909. No post entries allowed. The first stage (i, e.) 200, 500 and 600 yards (aggregate) to be fired between the 1st and 31st October 1909. The total amount of prizes to be competed for in 3 stages is Rs. 5,110.
262.—Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medal should reach the Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

C. N. MOBERLY, Capt.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

A NUMBER of changes in the Foreign Office are pending:—Capt Michin, Assistant Secretary, has eighteen months' furlough from 1st proximo; Mr. Latimet to act for a month, after which he proceeds on leave. Mr. Clarke, Deputy Secretary, Foreign Department, return from leave on proximo relieving Mr. Reynolds who then acts vice Mr. J. B. Wood, the latter proceeding on one month's leave.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

## HIGH COURT.

### FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

*Before Mr. Justice Beaman.*

OLD OFFENDER.

In this case a Mohammedan, Mohamed Khan Hussain Khan, aged 40, was charged with the theft of an umbrella belonging to one Chakubhoy. Mr. J. K. Tarachand, assisted by Inspector Canty, appeared for the prosecution. The accused had many previous convictions, but for some time there was evidence to show, he had lived a good life. His Lordship sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF COPPER VESSELS.

Lakhmichand Chabildas, a cobler of 30 years of age, was charged in this case with voluntarily assisting in disposing of stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen. He was charged with the disposing off certain copper vessels valued at Rs. 20 knowing them to have been stolen. Mr. N. W. Pradhan appeared for the prosecution. The defence of the accused was that one Jusab, a shopkeeper, gave the vessels to him for sale. The Jury returned a verdict of not guilty. His Lordship accordingly discharged the accused.

A FORGED SUMMONS.

Joseph M. D. Silva, a Native Christian, was charged with using as genuine a forged document, namely a summons, knowing the same to be forged. Mr. S. G. Welinkar, who held Mr. Lang's brief, appeared for the Crown and Mr. Gadgil defended the accused. Mr. Welinkar in opening the case for the prosecution said that the accused and one D'Cruz, who was employed as a head-guard in the G. I. P. Railway, were friends. The accused worked as a clerk. The accused was in need of money and he asked his friend D'Cruz to stand security to a Marwari with whom he negotiated for a loan. In 1902, they went to a Marwari and the accused raised a loan of Rs. 75 and D'Cruz passed a promissory note and three I. O. U's in blank. At the same time the accused promised D'Cruz that he would pay the amount to the Marwari by instalments of ten Rupees. The accused did not pay up the money and in 1903 D'Cruz was sued in the Small Causes Court and a decree for Rupees 300 was passed against him. Subsequently D'Cruz was sued by other Marwaris in respect of the I. O. U.'s passed by him and decrees passed against him. In all these suits, the accused assisted D'Cruz. Tired of these claims D'Cruz came down to Bombay and saw the accused, who told him that he would shortly receive a summons in respect of the Marwari's claim. D'Cruz consulted Mr. Vicaji Patel, pleader, who gave him some "vakalatnama" forms and told him to sign them and then he would do what he considered was necessary in the matter. On the 2nd July last, D'Cruz received at Agra a registered letter, containing a summons in the suit filed by Premchand Rupa against him and also a letter from the accused. The case for the prosecution was that the claim and the summons were bogus ones and the summons was written by the accused with a view to extracting money from D'Cruz. The summons had not the seal of the Court on it. The accused had admitted in the Magistrate's Court that the name of Andrew D'Cruz was written by him at the request of the Marwari.

Evidence was then called.

Mr. Frederick Daly Spencer, Registrar of the Small Causes Court, examined by Mr. Welinkar, said that on 10th May, the date on which the summons was supposed to have been issued, the serial number of suits had reached somewhere between 7,000 and 8,000, and not 13,000 odd. There was no record whatever of such a suit as that specified in the summons. The summons-writers had blank summons forms lying on their tables; these were used by the clerks in the course of the day. The place was usually crowded. He was on leave in May, and no summons was issued over his signature in that month. For a summons to be sent up-country the obtaining of leave from a Judge was necessary. The office addressed the envelopes in such cases.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gadgil, the witness said that he was away on leave from 14th April till the end of May. His Deputy, Mr. N. P. Pavri, acted for him as Registrar during the time. A "frequenter" of the Small Causes Court could have found out the fact of his being on leave, as well as as the serial number of suits reached at the particular time of the year. It would be held to be a dereliction of duty on the part of a clerk to allow knowingly the taking away of a summons form from his custody.

Other witnesses for the prosecution were examined including Andrew De'Cruz. The accused said he had made his statement in the Police Court before Mr. Aston; he adhered to it. That statement was to the effect that the Marwari asked him to fill-up the address of his friend De Cruz; this was Premchand Rupa. He wrote the address and registered it. Four or five days after he learnt that the summons was false. He wrote the address on 20th June. Premchand had since run away to his native country. He did tell De Cruz that a suit was being filed against him; but that was by the Marwari Talakchand Gamna. He heard that from his neighbours, other Marwaris.

His Lordship, having summed up the case, the jury retired at 6 p.m. for consultation. The jury unanimously returned a verdict of guilty. His Lordship sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

This was the last case among the 12 cases disposed of in the Fourth Criminal Sessions. The Clerk of the Crown then announced that the Sessions was dissolved.

## POLICE NEWS.

### PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

### MAZAGON.

*Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.*

CASE DISMISSED.

The case in which George Foulds, a fitter, stood charged at the instance of Inspector Canty with causing hurt by means of a knife to Alexander Blackman, was disposed of by His Worship.

His Worship, in delivering the judgment, observed that the only reliable evidence in the case was that of a Police-sepoy, who said that the complainant was assaulted by Santan's assailant, but he did not see the accused assaulting the complainant. Nor did he see a knife in his hand. His Worship thought it unsafe to convict the accused on that evidence and ordered him to be acquitted.

THEFT OF REGISTERED LETTERS.

Inspector Sykes charged Bheewa Sahaji, a postman attached to the Grant Road Post Office, with fraudulently appropriating two registered letters with the intention of appropriating their contents.

The evidence showed that on the 4th instant accused was given ten registered letters to be delivered to the addressees. Two of these remained undelivered and the accused reported the next day to the Postmaster that they were stolen from his bag, which he had left as usual in a cupboard in the Post Office. One of the letters was found in an empty room in the Post Office the next day by a boy while sweeping the place, but the other was not recovered. His Worship observed that according to the rule it was the duty of the accused to hand over to the Postmaster or to the Head Clerk the letters which he had failed to deliver. The accused neglected to do his duty. His Worship convicted him under Section 49 D. of the Postal Act and fined him Rs. 50.

Out of the amount of the fine Rs. 25 were ordered to be paid to the Postal authorities to enable them to make good the loss to the addressee of the missing letter.

### HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

### FORT.

*Before Mr. D. G. Sukhadwalla (Chairman), and Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinath.*

ILL-TREATING ANIMALS.

Their Worships disposed of 11 cases, the majority of which were against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

### GIRGAUM.

*Before Rao Bahadur R. S. Jayakar (Chairman) and Mr. N.S. Bengalee.*

THE HAWKER NUISANCE.

Their Worships disposed of 38 cases, many of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public place.

### DADAR.

*Before Messrs. J. F. Rodrigues (Chairman), and N. N. Wadia.*

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, some of which were against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour.

## HIGH COURT.—SEPT. 11.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

322-08 Mulla and M Kapadia Bros a firm and other vs. Lalbhoy Mohunlal and others part heard.
799-09 Raghavaya B and N Pandurang Vishnu Abyan vs Bhaichand Talakchand Taveri Tyabji D and Co Edgelow G W and Co part heard.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

22-05 Payne and Co Bapoolal Laloobhoy vs Dayaram Harjivean and other Bhaishanker K and G.

Long Causes.

435-09 Tyabji D and Co Deepchand Balchand and another vs Gungabissan Girdharilal. Part heard.
331-07 Smitham B and Co Mulla and M D Norouha vs Viscount de Wrem and others. Commercial Cause.
899-08 Crawford B and Co Norman Macbeth and another vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy. Thakordas and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. J

# HAD ECZEMA FORTY YEARS

**Off and On—Mass of Small, Watery Spots Came on Hands, Feet, Legs and Head—Irritation was Fearful—Sought Different Doctors and Skin Hospitals in Vain.**

**FOUND "WONDERFUL" CURE IN CUTICURA**

"I have suffered off and on with eczema for forty years in my hands, feet, legs and head. It always came in a mass of small spots and a considerable quantity of watery matter used to come from them. I have been under many different doctors and in different hospitals for the treatment of the skin (in one for sixteen weeks and it only got worse) but derived little or no benefit. Last year I commenced using the Cuticura Remedies. The first tin of Cuticura Ointment began to heal the sores and gave me great relief from the fearful irritation. Since then I have used two more tins of Cuticura with Cuticura Soap and Pills and am quite well which, considering the years I have suffered with eczema, I consider wonderful. I can candidly say the Cuticura Remedies alone were the only things that cured me. I have already persuaded one of my friends to give them a trial, and shall continue to recommend them. Too much can never be said in Cuticura's favor. Mrs. Marie Spencer, 9 New St., Covent Garden, London, W C., Eng., July 10 and Sept. 29, 1908.

**Little Mother**

Delights in the use of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment in the preventive and curative treatment of cutaneous affections which torture and disfigure little ones and make life miserable for parents. No other emollients so safe, speedy and economical. Absolutely pure.

Cuticura Remedies are sold wherever the British Flag floats. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Post-free from London depot, liberal sample of Cuticura, with 32-page book on skin diseases.

Of course you know this old, safe, and sure beacon. For over sixty years its light has been guiding the sick and suffering back to the harbor of health and strength. Isn't that a record to be proud of? For more than sixty years

**AYER'S Sarsaparilla**

has been the source of good health to many thousands of people in all parts of the world. Their testimonials come in by every post. They all assert the great fact—"Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me." Weak, weary women, men who had been tired out and discouraged,—all write gratefully of the good it has done them.

There is a lesson for you in this. Why not heed it? Begin at once to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

*As now made, it contains no alcohol.*

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

**EUQUININE.**

LIKE QUININE

IT CURES

Malaria fevers, influenza, whooping cough, typhoid fever, neuralgias, and it is furthermore a tonic and an excellent prophylactic of malaria. It has no bitter taste, does not incommode the stomach, and has much less influence on the nervous system than ordinary quinine. Obtainable from all Druggists.

*Wholesale Agents.*

SCHRODER, SMIDT & CO.,

BOMBAY.

**A Simple Lesson in Domestic Economy**

To make your cakes and pastry at home is to know that the ingredients are all sound and good, and to save money.

To have best results, however, use the SURE raising powder,

**'PAISLEY FLOUR'**

(Trade Mark)

Mix one part to eight of ordinary flour. This makes the most reliable and the cheapest cake mixture.

Many interesting recipes in every tin.

Made by Brown & Polson.


## THE NATIVE PRESS.

### DR. COLLIE AND THE CORPORATION.

THE "KAISER-I-HIND":—We regret exceedingly that Dr. Collie's proposition in the Corporation for the appointment of a special officer to enquiry into the working of the various departments of the Municipality has been defeated. We have no wish to discuss the merits of the question but we cannot but think that the defeat has been brought about by a combination and a desire of the Munipal officials to hide their shortcoming.

Without exception there has not been a single newspaper or organ of public opinion in Bombay but has by a singular unanimity supported Dr. Collie, and yet the Corporators by a Majority of 24 to 5 threw out the proposition! And why? Because some of the Corporators and the Municipal Commissioner do not want more light to be thrown into the dark corners and crevices of their Municipal administration, under the plea of the impracticability of the enquiry. The usual bogey was brought forward that such enquiries would only lead to more expenditure on increased establishments. Surely it would be more economical if in the long run an increased establishment purges the Municipal Augean stables of the corruption, negligence, and inefficiency that now ...ampant in the Municipality. In attempting to explain away this singular unanimity of the Press in supporting Dr. Collie, Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta observed that the Editors of our Newspapers now-a-days are wanting in what he would deem "first hand knowledge; that their criticism is based on reports which were not full and sometimes not accurate." He deplored the absence of men like the late Mr. James Maclean and Mr. Grattan Geary from the Corporation. But is it possible, we ask for business men to whom time is money to join the Municipality, where the shortest way to drive them out is the everlasting talking which now prevails in the Municipal Hall!

### RABID JOURNALISM.

The "Muslim Herald":—The recrudescence of rabid journalism in Bombay during the last year was only saved from being ranked with the seditiousness of the Bengal organs by the steadfast allegiance to the personalities of the Viceroy and the Governor. The even tenor of the Presidency's progress was ruffled by periodic outbursts of disloyalty, which hampered alike the executive and the public. A very sad feature in this respect was the unreasoned encouragement given to the violent section of the Press. The worst of the ebullitions was their infectiousness, as save a few staunch supporters, the prints betrayed an unhealthy tendency to transgress the bounds of legitimate criticism. The main cause of the disaffection was the absolutely fallacious but widely prevalent notion that defiance of the law only could exact from Government what was denied to reasonable demands, measures of political and administrative reform being regarded as so many sops. Swadeshism also fed the current to some extent. As to the expediency or otherwise of prosecutions, we have had enough experience to show that the let alone policy will not do.

### TAXI CABS FOR BOMBAY.

The "Kaiser-i Hind":—The local papers this week have given prominence to a scheme put forward by Messrs. Marcks and Company for starting a supply of taxi cabs for Bombay, and photographs have been published, so that it has been possible to compare the proposed cab with that already on the ranks. That the taxis would be popular goes without saying for everyone likes motoring, but the trouble is that there must be some kind of guarantee that the owners will not find themselves stranded with a number of useless cars upon their hands. It was stated some months ago that a French Company intended to place about one hundred and fifty taxis in Bombay. The time has not yet come for such a number, but it is high time that a start should be made. Baron Baeyens asked that he should be given a monopoly and this Government wisely refused. At present it seems as if the French cabs were unlikely to make their appearance and the English car now has a chance of which full advantage should be taken. When once the gharry users become accustomed to the motor taxi there will be plenty of work for one hundred and fifty or more, but Messrs Marcks and Co. are wise in their view that to ensure success the motto to be adopted is "festina lente" and that a start must be made with a few cabs only.

### MR. BANNERJI'S PANACEA.

The "Rast Goftar":—Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, gratified with the reception accorded to him in England, pins his faith on a session of the National Congress held in London as the most effective method of acquainting the British public with the grievances of India. What with agitation from the India party in Parliament and the recent events in England, a good deal of attention has been drawn to questions affecting this country. But we doubt that their effect has been wholesome or that they have been able to sustain anything like a vigorous and intelligent interest in the affairs of the Indians. The recent Parliamentary debate on the Indian Budget was, as usual, conducted before an empty House, which showed that the interest aroused in the late Reforms Bill was not destined to be long-lived. We may anticipate that the same fate would betake what little interest a session of the Congress held in London might temporarily evoke. The proverbial ignorance of Englishmen about India would not be conquered by such stray and spasmodic efforts, and the money and energy spent on their organization would be simply thrown away. The experiment may succeed as a novelty, but it cannot survive the period of a nine days' wonder.

### THE CANCELLED TOWN HALL MEETING.

The "Indu Prakash":—All's well that ends well, and we are indeed glad to appreciate the ready response Government have made to the public demand for an explanation of the annoying mystery of the cancellation of last Tuesday's Town Hall Meeting. It has been one affair of a series of unfortunate bunglings, all of which will unhappily not have been repaired by the People's Meeting which it being arranged to be held this day week in the Town Hall itself. As we understand the situation, constitutionally the Sheriff might well have contented himself with using his own discretion and sticking to his first and decidedly better judgment of favourable response to the requisitionists of the meeting. It was a false step to have written to Government at all and then to have taken action prior to the receipt of the Government reply. If a reply had to be sent, Government, of course, could not but embody therein their own views, honestly held, as to the undesirability of a Government officer holding a meeting of the kind announced. We think however that in view of the motification of the meeting Government might well have exercised, the self-restraint of not alluding to their own views at all and telling the Sheriff that the matter lay in his own discretion alone. As it was, the Sheriff took the pious declaration as an order, swallowed meekly the very contestable position that he was an ordinary Government officer and completed his own series of bunglings by rash haste to cancel the meeting and do so without a word of explanation and without a word of regret.

The "Indian Spectator":—The Sheriff and the Government of Bombay have between them managed to create a somewhat unseemly incident. A public meeting of the citizens once called has been cancelled. If the Sheriff had doubts about the propriety of his taking part in the meeting, he had the discretion to decline to call it. Instead of using that discretion he seems to have consulted Government and tried to throw the responsibility on other shoulders. When the Sheriff himself doubted the propriety of a procedure, the Government was not likely to take a more liberal view of his duties. No rule has been passed binding on future Sheriffs, but the precedent created in regard to the Transvaal affair will tend to hamper the discretion of those officers and cast upon them the responsibility of ascertaining what is likely to be said at a public meeting. We cannot understand why a Sheriff, who is appointed by the Government of Bombay, should not call a meeting to make a representation in regard to some matter arising from the conduct of a Colonial Government or even from a law passed by the British Parliament itself. A public meeting to ask for the reconsideration or repeal of a measure is not seditious, and as the Sheriff is a Government servant in a restricted sense, holding appointment for a short time, it seems to be straining a point to deprive him of the liberty of enabling his fellow-citizens to lay a grievance before Government in a loyal and dutiful manner. Nothing may be gained by creating discontent here over a grievance in Africa. But it will be seen that the object of the meeting was not to criticise the Government of Bombay or of India.

## SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay season reports for the week ending 7th September 1909, give the following detail:—

### KARACHI,

Thirty-nine cents of rain during week at Kohistan; for season 3 inches 64 cents at Karachi, in the district maximum 8 inches 62 cents at Kohistan, minimum 60 cents at Manjhand. Rainfall general and beneficial to crops, but more rain needed in parts of Karachi and Kohistan talukas.

### AHMEDABAD.

Rain during week 1 inch 45 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 1 inch 88 cents at Dholka, minimum 53 cents at Parantij; for season 28 inches 20 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 31 inches 26 cents at Parantij, minimum 16 inches 50 cents at Gogha. Rainfall sufficient and satisfactory.

### PANCH MAHALS.

Rain during week maximum 4 inches 31 cents at Godhra, minimum 1 inch 56 cents at Kalol; for season maximum 39 inches 98 cents at Godhra, minimum 20 inches 87 cents at Dohad. Rainfall sufficient and break required. Kharif sowing completed, Weeding in progress. Standing crops in good condition, Fodder-supply adequate.

### KAIRA.

Rain during week 1 inch 16 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 2 inches 55 cents at Mehmadabad, minimum 70 cents at Kapadvanj, 1 inch 72 cents at Cambay; for season 18 inches 34 cents at Kaira, in the district maximum 33 inches 13 cents at Mehmadabad, minimum 21 inches 40 cents at Matar, 13 Inches 56 cents at Cambay. Rainfall seasonable and sufficient, except for rice and for filling the tanks. Standing crops in good condition.

### BROACH.

Rain during week 2 inches 87 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 2 inches 94 cents at Anklesvar, minimum 1 inch 86 cents at Amod; for season 38 inches 26 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 39 inches 4 cents at Anklesvar, minimum 23 inches 94 cents at Amod. Rainfall sufficient for sowing, but more rain required in southern part of Vagra taluka for water-supply. Standing crops in good condition.

### SURAT.

Rain during week 4 inches 35 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 6 inches 49 cents at Pardoli, minimum 2 inches 35 cents at Pardi, 3 inches 90 cents at Dharampur, 4 inches 7 cents at Sachin; for season 50 inches 12 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 75 inches 3 cents at Pardi, minimum 38 inches 42 cents at Olpad, 67 inches 39 cents at Dharampur, 52 inches 6 cents at Sachin. Rainfall general and sufficient. Sowing of jowari and cotton in progress in Mandvi taluka and retarded in Olpad taluka owing to continuous rainfall. Weeding in progress. Seedlings in good condition except newly sown cotton in water-logged areas of Olpad taluka.

### THANA.

Rain during week 3 inches 59 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 4 inches 34 cents at Murbad, minimum 84 cents at Umbargaon, 3 inches 5 cents at Jawhar; for season 93 inches 39 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 92 inches 63 cents at Mokhada, minimum 52 inches 21 cents at Umbargaon, 110 inches 56 cents at Jawhar. Rainfall generally good and sufficient.

### KOLABA.

Rain during week maximum 6 inches 43 cents at Alibag, minimum 1 inch 96 cents at Pen; for season maximum 122 inches 17 cents at Mahad, minimum 63 inches 94 cents at Alibag. Rainfall seasonable and beneficial to crops. Weeding nearing completion. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder-supply adequate.

### RATNAGIRI.

Rain during week 93 cents at Ratnagiri, in the district maxmum 3 inches 90 cents at Chiplun: for season 87 inches 52 cents at Ratnagiri, in the district maximum 138 inches 69 cents at Mandangad, minimum 61 inches 1 cent at Malvan. Rainfall general and beneficial. Weeding almost completed. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects hopeful.

### KANARA.

Rain during week 6 inches 70 cents at Karwar, in the district maximum 6 inches 70 cents at Kumta, minimum 62 cents at Supa; for season 96 inches 96 cents at Karwar, in the district maximum 117 inches 73 cents at Bhatkal, minimum 27 inches 95 cents at Haliyal. Rainfall beneficial, More rain needed in Honavar and Yellapur talukas and Bhatkal and Supa pethas. Garden and sugarcane crops in fair condition.

### EAST KHANDESH.

Rain during week 2 inches 7 cents at Jalgaon, in the district maximum 3 inches 31 cents at Jamner, minimum 37 cents at Raver; for season 27 inches 15 cents at Jalgaon, in the district maximum 27 inches 96 cents at Jamner, minimum 12 inches 21 cents at Raver. Rainfall sufficient.

### WEST KHANDESH.

Rain during week 1 inch 34 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 2 inches 77 cents at Navapur, minimum 35 cents at Sindkheda; for season 13 inches 89 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 36 inches 4 cents at Navapur, minimum 11 inches 94 cents at Nandurbar. Rainfall of week good in Sakri and Dhulia talukas and Navapur petha and slight elsewhere. More rain needed in Sindkhada and Nandurebar talukas.

### NASIK.

Rain during week 2 inches 65 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 3 inches 81 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 30 cents at Dindori; for season 25 inches 13 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 116 inches 68 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 5 inches 39 cents at Baglan. Week's rainfall insufficient in Sinnar and Baglan talukas and parts of Dindori, Kalvan and Malegaon talukas; elsewhere the fall was sufficient. Standing crops generally doing well but need more rain in Sinner taluka and withering in Deshi villages of Dindori taluka and eastern part of Kalvan taluka. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation.

### POONA.

Rain during week 73 cents at Poona, in the district maximum 2 inches 65 cents at Sirur, minimum 33 cents at Vadgaon; for season 12 inches 54 cents at Poona, in the district maximum 46 inches 69 cents at Paud, minimum 9 inches 10 cents at Dhond. Good and useful rain in Indapur taluka and also in Sirur taluka and Dhond petha where it was partial, More rain needed throughout the district. Weeding in progress. Standing crops in hill tracts in good condition, but require more rain to prevent deterioration; crops in plains have deteriorated for want of rain. Kharif crops improving in a small portion of Dhond petha.

### BELGAUM.

Rain during week 3 inches 52 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 2 inches 37 cents at Hukeri, minimum 33 cents at Khanapur; for season 37 inches 55 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 84 inches 37 cents at Chandgad, minimum 10 inches 4 cents at Parasgad. Rain sufficient for immediate needs throughout the district, but more needed in parts of Chikodi and Sampgaon talukas.

### KATHIAWAR.

Rain during week 2 inches 40 cents at Rajkot, in the Agency maximum 3 inches 39 cents at Liliya, minimum 7 cents at Goudal; for season 23 inches 94 cents at Rajkot, in the Agency maximum 31 inches at Sardarpur, minimum 4 inches 50 cents at Sakhpur. Kharif sowing in progress in parts of Jhalavad and completed elsewhere.

### PALANPUR.

Rain during week 66 cents at Palanpur, in the Agency maximum 2 inches 97 cents at Tharad, minimum 1 cents at Radhanpur; for season 35 inches 10 cents at Palanpur, in the Agency maximum 25 inches 50 cent at Sihori, minimum 7 inches 79 cents at Santalpur. Rainfall beneficial to kharif crops. Sowing of jowari completed in Palanpur State. Standing kharif crops in good condition.

### BARODA.

Rain during week 1 inch 89 cents at Baroda, in the State maximum 3 inches 55 cents at Kadi, minimum 41 cents at Amreli; for season 23 inches 38 cents at Baroda, in the State maximum 55 inches 22 cents at Navsari, minimum 20 inches 45 cents at Amreli. Sowing of jowari continues in Palsana and Kherdhi mahals and of cotton in Vyara and Harij mahals. Standing crops in good condition.

### BIJAPUR.

Rain during week 5 inches 11 cents at Bijapur, in the district maximum 7 inches 35 cents at Bagalkot, minimum 1 inch 63 cents at Hungund, 74 cents at Jath, 77 cents at Daphlapur; for season 13 inches 78 cents at Bijapur, in the district maximum 22 inches 53 cents at Indi, minimum 12 inches 79 cents at Bagavadi. Rainfall sufficient and beneficial to standing crops and useful for sowing cotton, which is in progress everywhere. Prospects of kharif crops improved. Fodder-supply sufficient Green grass available in moderate quantities.

## AIR RACES.

### A Flying Week in England.

### BLACKPOOL SCHEME.

### DOUBLE RECORD AT RHEIMS.

London, August 28.

TO ENCOURAGE aviation in England the "Daily Mail" has put forward a proposal for an Aviation Week similar to that which has been so brilliantly successful at Rheims, to be held at Blackpool during the next few weeks.

In pursuance of this proposal the Mayor of Blackpool, Councillor Fielding, accompanied by Councillor A. L. Parkinson, Mr. J. S. Brodie, the Borough Surveyor, and Mr. Charles Noden, advertising manager of Blackpool Corporation, left London last night for Rheims, where they will take preliminary steps towards making the necessary arrangements.

Should these be successful we hope to publish shortly a very interesting programme for this great event, the first Aviation Week to be held in England.

The "Daily Mail" has placed the services of its special correspondents and its Continental organisation at the disposal of the Blackpool authorities.

Record after record is being surpassed at Rheims. Mr. Henry Farman, using a biplane of his own design and construction, yesterday carried off a double event by flying further and remaining for a longer time in the air than any aviator has hitherto done. The distance he covered was 112 miles, and the time taken 3 hours, 4 minutes, and 54 seconds. The flight was, of course achieved without a stop, and the latter part of it took place in the dark. Mr. Farman wins the Grand Prix de la Champagne of £2,000.

The "Daily Mail" £10,000 prize will, it may safely be predicted, be won before many months are past. The distance from London to Manchester, as the crow flies, is a little more than 150 miles, and the conditions of the prize allow two stops for petrol.

The feats of the champions of the Aviation Week are as follows:—

| | Miles. | H. | M. | S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Farman (Farman biplane) ... .. | 112 | 3 | 4 | 54 |
| Latham (Antoinette monoplane) ..... | 94¼ | 2 | 13 | 0 |
| Paulhan (Voisin biplane) ..... | 83 | 2 | 43 | 0 |
| De Lambert (Wright biplane). | 72¼ | 1 | 54 | 0 |
| Tissandier (Wright biplane) ... | 68¼ | 1 | 46 | 52 |

M. Bleriot (Bleriot monoplane) holds the speed record of forty-six miles an hour, Mr. Curtiss (Curtiss biplane) being a good second.

To-day's programme includes the international contest for the Gordon-Bennett Cup (best time for three circuits of the course), the passenger-carrying competition (first day), and the continuation of the circuit prize and of the dirigible contests.

### UNEXPECTED TRIUMPH.

### MR. FARMAN'S UNNOTICED START.

Aviation Ground (near Rheims), August 27.—Every day brings its fresh sensation. This afternoon it was provided for us by two dirigible balloons—the Colonel Renard, which in a fortnight is to be taken over by the French Army, and the Zodiac, belonging to Comete de Le Vaulx. Against the huge bulk of these yellow monsters the aeroplanes looked like insects. They whizzed underneath them, the sun flashing on their white surfaces as minnows dart about among the large, slowly-moving carp. Once the Colonel Renard tried its pace against Latham on his Attoinette, but it had not a look in. Flying nearly as high as the balloon, which was nearly three hundred feet up, M. Latham shot past just below it, and quickly left it far behind. A forecast of a battle in the air was offered to us when the two dirigibles approached one another rapidly, and seemed to be manœuvring for good firing positions. At one moment the bigger one bore down upon the other as if to ram it. It gave me a most suggestive peep into the future, and the spectators, who were very numerous to-day went into fresh transports over this novel diversion.

This excitement, however, was put completely into the shade by the magnificent and altogether unexpected feat of the English aviator, Mr. Henry Farman, who broke all records for distance and time in the air, thus winning the Grand Prix of two thousand pounds, which yesterday seemed to lie between M. Latham and M. Paulhan.

The position this morning was that M. Latham had done ninety-six and a half miles in two hours, thirteen minutes, and nine seconds, and M. Paulhan had done eighty-three miles in two hours, forty-three minutes, twenty-four seconds. There was still to-day for them to make further attempts.

M. Paulhan this morning was confident of being able to do much better than before. He fixed on his machine a huge tank containing nearly twenty five gallons of petrol, and proved that he could fly with such an unusual weight by making two rounds of the track. All was ready for his start. There was little wind and he was very hopeful. Unfortunately, his hopes were quickly dashed. He had hardly got into the air before he saw M. Delagrange bearing down on him in a Bleriot machine.

"I can tell you," he said to me afterwards, "it looked pretty terrifying. I had to drop in order to get out of his way and I had no time to think how I was going to hit the ground."

He hit it in a very ruinous manner, His left wing was badly broken, and the whole of the front part of his biplane was so utterly wrecked that it was impossible for him to think of making another attempt to win the Grand Prix. He will be very lucky if his biplane repaired in time for him to take part in the height contest to-morrow and Sunday.

At lunch time, therefore, it looked as if M. Latham had the two thousand pounds in hand. The early part of the afternoon was windy and it seemed possible there would be no flights till the evening but about four o'clock the machines began to come out. Among them was Mr. Farman's. This, however, attracted little attention as so far he had done nothing to speak of, and was regarded as being out of the running.

Round and round he went, however, flying steadily quite close to the ground, and when he had flown an hour began to be watched with interest. Still he kept on, and at two hours he began to be cheered at every round. Clearly there was a chance of his beating M. Latham's record and carrying of the prize. During his third hour all attention was centred on him, and no notice was paid to the other machines in the air. At last amid a roar of applause, he finished his fifteenth round of the course, and was level with M. Latham.

Now, the question was. Could he hold out and wrest the prize from his French opponent? It was so dark that it was impossible to follow him round, even with powerful glasses. A cry went up that he had come to the ground, and the hearts of the English spectators sank within them. The tension was painful. Then, suddenly, an English voice cried out. "He's flying still!" And sure enough creeping along the left hand side of the track, his biplane could be seen in the twilight.

### ENGLISH DELIGHT.

The reception he met with from the spectators when he passed the grand stands a few minutes later was extraordinary. Naturally, the English people were loudest in their cheers; the French, I am afraid, were a little disappointed.

Now he had won the prize, he could have come down at any moment, but still he held on, and at half-past seven, the time for closing the official records, he had covered over one hundred and eleven miles, having been in the air 3 hours, 4 minutes, 50 seconds.

Even then he would not come down, but kept on circling round and round until it was quite dark. Then searchlights were laid on to the ground and from the Press stand, every now and then, he could be seen in the circle of bright light, like a huge moth hovering round. At last he came to the ground and everybody cheered their heartiest once more. Actually he had flown over a hundred and fifteen miles.

The second prize—of £1,000—goes to M. Latham the third—£400—to M. Paulhan, and the other prizes—of £300 each—are taken by Comte de Lambert and M. Tissandier.

Soon after he got back to his shed I found Mr. Farman quietly washing his hands after his great flight. In the dull background, lit up by one lamp, loomed the outlines of the victorious machine.

"No," Mr. Farman said, "I am not so very tired, but I am glad it is over, I have had bad luck ever since my propeller killed a man—now I hope it is changed. Why did I fly so low? To save up my petrol, of which I carried less than M. Paulhan. I did save it up too I could have flown for another half hour. As to my being a dark horse, that is an old story. People always say 'Farman keeps something up his sleeve'. But until to-day I really have not had any motor working properly. This was the first time I had ever used the Gnome motor, which had just been fitted on to the machine". "It is a glorious victory for England!" I said to him. He smiled. "And for France, too!" I added quickly "Yes," he said an entente cordiale victory; that's it!"

### A BRITISH SUBJECT.

Mr. Farman's triumph is a triumph for England, although France must be admitted to share in it. The creator of the new world's records is the son of a well-known English journalist, who has lived many years in Paris, where he acted as a correspondent of the "Standard," and later of the "Tribune." It is interesting to note that the winner's father is acting here at the meeting as the special correspondent of the "Times."

Mr. Henry Farman's birth was registered at the British Embassy in Paris, so that he is, of course, a British subject. He was, however, educated in France, and it must be confessed his more French than English in appearance and speech. His delicate features, fringed with a sparse, reddish beard; his quick, nervous movements, his eloquent gesticulation, his perfect Parisian French, and his broken English are all liable to mislead people as to his identity. But he is English at heart, and if ever he let one forget it, his white-haired old father, a fervent patriot, certainly never would.

Three years ago Mr. Farman commenced practising with Voisin aeroplanes near Paris. He had, however, for some time been working at a biplane of his own, and very soon began to make good flights with this.

It was with the Voisin machine however, twelve months later that he secured the first prize ever won by an aviator—the Archdeacon Cup, at Issy in October, 1907. Three months later, on the same historic spot, he won the Deutsch-Archdeacon prize of £2,000 for the first aeroplane flight of a circular kilometre, which he accomplished at twenty-five feet above the ground at an average speed of over thirty-one miles an hour. On October 30 last year Mr. Farman made the first cross-country aeroplane voyage—from Bouy, near Chalons to Rheims.

Then he severed his connection with the Voisin firm and started in business at Chalons as a constructor of flying machines on his own account. He signalised his new departure six weeks ago by making a fine flight of 1hr. 23min. at Chalons Camp—where he has established an extensive manufactory—on a machine of his own design and building. Never before, however, has he achieved anything like such a brilliant success as he has made to-day.

### TAXI-CAB DRIVER'S PROFITS.

I have been making inquiries among the motor-cab drivers as to their profits during the week. The distance between the town and the ground is about three miles, but on going back at night cabs are obliged to take a roundabout road which makes the distance over eight miles. The usual charge is fifteen to twenty francs to go, and fifty to a hundred to return.

One taxi-cab driver from Paris said he had made on an average so far nine pounds a day. All Paris cabs had to pay four pounds for licences to drive, but the drivers admit that the permission is worth much more than this. Scarcely any of them can have gained less than five pounds a day. Several owners of small cars have been plying for hire and doing very well.

## LICENCE DUTY CHANGES.

### Shilling Bottles of Whisky.

### CONCESSIONS TO HOTELS AND GROCERS.

London, August 28.

A series of important amendments to the licensing clauses of the Budget was issued yesterday by Mr. Lloyd-George.

Much the most remarkable of them is an amendment which will have the effect of permitting grocers to sell spirits in small quantities. At present they are not allowed to sell less than one quart bottle of whisky or other spirit or a pint of wine. Under Mr. Lloyd-George's new clause they will be allowed to sell one quarter of a quart of whisky, in the same way they are to be permitted by the amendment to sell smaller quantities of wine than heretofore. Thus, whereas now, grocers may not sell less than 4s. worth of whisky, they may under the amended Budget sell 1s. worth.

The change has come upon the temperance party as a complete and startling surprise. It is pointed out by the leaders of this party that in Scotland, where grocers have for some years been permitted to sell spirits in small quantities over the counter, the result has been to encourage secret drinking, particularly among women. People who are ashamed of being seen in a public house can obtain all the liquor that they want from the grocer. A vigorous campaign has been carried on for the abolition of this privilege of Scottish grocers.

Now the complaint is made that Mr. Lloyd-George instead of suppressing this objectionable feature has extended it to England, where it will have unfortunate social effects in increasing intemperance and secret drinking. At the same time it is argued it is likely to augment the quantity of spirits sold by giving extra facilities for their purchase.

### ATTITUDE OF "THE TRADE."

The change will find little or no support among the licensed trade, as it will bring fresh and severe competition for publicans who have hitherto had the monopoly of the sale in small quantities.

Meantime it is pointed out in the "Times," that the sale of spirits has shown an enormous decline since the extra duty was imposed, and that on figures the actual yield of the increased duty will be less than that of the old and much smaller duty.

The licensing clauses will be discussed on Wednesday. The following are the chief changes:—

Duty on hotels and restaurants halved.

Tax of 6d. in the £ on the club purchases instead of 3d. on sales.

Where an on-licence exceeds £500 in annual value the duty may be one-third of the compensation value.

Reduction of duty for smaller theatres.

Great reduction for off-licences thus:—Spirits: Annual value £100, from £50 to £17 10s.

Beer: Annual value £100, from £10 to £4.

Wine: Annual value £100, from £10 to £4 10s.

Grocers allowed to sell a half-pint of spirits or wine. (This is a great change, as hitherto he could not sell less than a quart of whisky or a pint of wine.)

### VIEWS ON THE CHANGES.

Mr. Lloyed-George seems to have pleased but few people by his changes. The brewers are not in the slightest degree mollified. The tax on them as brewers and as licence-holders is practically unchanged.

The hotel-keepers are equally dissatisfied. Mr. Towle, of the Midland Hotels, states that in some cases they will still have to pay twenty times the present duty.

Liberals who hoped for a tax on sales are displeased, and those interested in London, which will have to bear a high proportion of the new duties, will move amendments.

The Temperance party object to a grocer being allowed to sell small bottles of whisky. They argue that it increases the facility for drinking.

### IRISH LAND BILL THROUGH.

The House of Commons yesterday completed the Committee stage of the Irish Land Bill for the compulsory purchase of land and the issue of new and stock.

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THAT ingenious scheme for getting everybody up earlier in the summer and sending them earlier to bed in the winter, known as the Daylight Saving Bill, has met its fate at the hands of the Select Committee which has been inquiring into and taking evidence on the subject during two sessions. A month ago the chairman Mr. Tomkinson, submitted a draft report approving the principles of the measure, but this was rejected in favour of another drawn up by Mr. Dundas White to the contrary effect. On Aug. 24 the Committee met again and went through Mr. White's suggestions *seriatim*, subsequently adopting a report which recommends the House of Commons not to pass the Bill. This report was issued yesterday. The Committee, naturally, points to the great diversity of opinion that prevails regarding the proposals of the Bill and to the doubts that have been expressed as to whether the objects of the measure could be secured without giving rise to great inconvenience. While advising the House not to proceed further with the Bill, the Committee records its appreciation of the efforts of those who have advocated the adoption of a scheme of day-light saving, and points out that owing to these efforts the hours at which work is commenced and ended have already been advanced in many instances.


**A Famous Cricketer**

G. H. Hirst is the only cricketer to take over 200 wickets, and to score over 1000 runs in one season. In addition to his cricketing activities, Mr. Hirst is also the manufacturer of that popular sweetmeat—"Health Toffee."

**Nerve Strain, Weariness, Exhaustion—**

To enable me to *wear* well, says George Hirst, the celebrated Yorkshire cricketer, to get the *best* out of oneself, Phosferine is wonderfully effective, and imparts a marvellous reserve of staying power. Speaking of these very same unique advantages possessed by Phosferine, Charles Gardiner, the winner of the 1909 Marathon, said "Phosferine permanently invigorates and tones up the system, and, in fact, *proved my greatest mainstay.*"

Wherever men gain distinction by severe mental or physical effort, fight pluckily and cheerfully against great odds, it is always upon Phosferine they rely for the power and energy to see them through. To Gardiner, struggling through heat and dust, it meant victory, to George Hirst, overwrought with the nervous tensity and suspense of a critical game, Phosferine means the steady nerves and staying power which enable him to *wear* well. The splendid form which distinguishes George Hirst's wonderful play, testifies to the energising potency of Phosferine, which, says the redoubtable cricketer, dispels all the exhaustion and weariness caused by prolonged batting and bowling under a hot sun.

**Quite Naturally Overcome.**

G. H. Hirst, the wonderful Yorkshire cricketer, Kirkheaton, Yorks, writes:—"I have found that after a very hard day's work in the cricket field, when my system has felt exhausted and my whole body weary, Phosferine always exerts a wonderfully refreshing, stimulative and restorative effect. When my nerves have been greatly overwrought by the excitement and strain of prolonged bowling and batting under a hot sun, your preparation both calms and strengthens them, and enables me to *wear* well throughout the most trying season. Phosferine endows one with marvellous staying power, and its timely use wards off all the ill-consequences to which athletes are especially prone from the nature of their calling—exposure, &c."—May 7, 1909.

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and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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## ALLEGED POLICE TORTURE.

### Case of Gulab Bano.

### A CONCOCTED STORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 10.

The case of Mussamah Gulab Bano, which formed the subject of a judgment of the Punjab Chief Court, in which charges of torture by police were regarded by the Judges as having some foundation in fact, is dealt with in a Resolution of the Local Government. The case has several times been referred to in the House of Commons.

Gulab Bano who was prosecuted for the murder of her husband and convicted and sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge was, on appeal to the Chief Court, acquitted. The Hon'ble Judges stated in their judgment that upon the materials before them there was grave reason to suspect that certain allegations made by Gulab Bano of an ill-treatment of the most revolting character at the hands of the police in order to extort her confession were not without foundation, and they suggested that a searching enquiry should be instituted.

The alleged murder occurred on May 7, 1908. Gulab Bano was arrested, but released on bail the next day. On May 21st she was re-arrested and sent to the Headquarter jail of the district at Campbellpur. On May 29 she made a statement implicating herself before the Magistrate. On June 7, she made a complaint of having been tortured by the police on May 12.

The Resolution proceeds that, after a detailed consideration of the evidence, having regard to all the foregoing considerations, Sir Louis Dane is unable to arrive at any other conclusion than that Gulab Baton's injuries were not inflicted by the police. Whether they were received in jail or when she was being taken before the Court on different dates between 29th May and 5th June, is a matter of conjecture. With the greatest respect for the opinion of the Hon'ble Judges who apparently inclined to the view that woman was tortured by the police between 29th May and 5th June the Lieutenant Governor believes with the Professor of Forensic Medicine, that an irritant was probably applied by the woman herself or by some person with the woman's consent in order to support the charge against the police and to introduce into the case a feature which is so damaging to the prosecution. With regard to the retracted confession no doubt opportunities occurred during the period between 29th May and 5th June for suggestions to this effect to be made to the woman with view to neutralising the effect of her confession of 29th May and for her to adopt these suggestions. Instances of such tactics are by no means uncommon and no other theory will satisfactorily explain all the facts. Such was the verdict of three Indian assessors who assisted at the Sessions trial and unanimously they declared that the case for the prosecution was true and that accused wilfully poisoned her husband in order to marry the Nawab. The whole story of the police ill-treatment is a concoction of the cunning woman.

The Judge (the late Mr. Kennedy an officer of wide experience and a rigid censer of police procedure) agreeing with the assessors, described the torture story as a clumsy concoction.

At any rate, torturing could not have occurred on 12th May in the manner and at place and time stated by the woman, as expert medical evidence clearly shows that between 29th May and 5th June the police concerned with the prosecution were not near the woman at all and there was no object for the infliction of any such torture after 29th May when she alleged before the Magistrate that she had merely administered charmed salt to her husband to induce him to divorce her. There is moreover absolutely no corroboration of the theory that the alleged outrage occurred between these dates and the theory is at direct variance with the reiterated statements of the woman herself and his rendered highly improbable, if not impossible, by the history of the woman's movements during those days. It would be impossible on a mere theory of this kind to launch any ease against the police concerned whose proceedings appear to the Lieutenant-Governor not to have been open to any such charge.

## EX-HIGH COURT JUDGE AS ADVOCATE.

### Propriety of the Practice.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 10.

A correspondent writes to the *Statesman* criticising the conduct of Babu Saroda Charan Mitter, ex-Judge of the Calcutta High-Court, in appearing as a practising pleader in a Subordinate Judge's Court at Hazzaribagh, and urging that the decision which he himself gave in the High Court was binding on the Subordinate Judge. In this case, the correspondent points out, Mr. Mitter originally, before he went to the High Court appeared in the Subordinate Court and urged a certain point. At a later sitting as High Court Judge he gave a judgment enforcing the point he had previously argued as Advocate. Now he reappears as an Advocate and quotes his own judgment as binding on the Lower Court. Apart from the question of the propriety of an ex-High Court Judge appearing to plead in Mofussil Courts the correspondent who signs himself "Public Policy" asks what is likely to be the moral effect of his appearing as a Vakil before officiating Sub-Judge expecting to be confirmed, and insisting on the Judge to follow the decisions which are primarily based on his own views.

## THE KILTIES' BAND.

The celebrated Kilties' Band, who will appear at the Bombay Town Hall, for a season of six nights commencing on the 20th instant, recently paid a very successful visit to Colombo. The "Ceylon Observer" in its notice of their first performance on the afternoon of the 1st instant said: "We cannot remember when Colombo last had such a fine musical treat. The brass and reed instruments blended perfectly and the music was a fine mixture of the severely classical and the broadly humerous. The music seemed to run through every emotion. Now the audience would be hanging on every note in tense silence, and then it would be provoked to the most boisterous laughter. The entertainment lasted two hours, and it was so good that many went again to the night performance at the Public Hall."

A box plan is now to be seen at Messrs. Soundy and Co's premises.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway, for the month ending 30th June, 1909, amounted to Rs 60,126, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 10,600. The total earnings from 1st January to 30th June, were Rs. 6,16,641, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 48,478.

## "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 10.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. H. H. Wilson, C. S., reverts to Bengal.

Captain Sir G. Duff Sutherland Dunbar is posted for employment in the Military Police, Eastern Bengal.

The following I.M.S. postings are notified:—Captain H. R. Nutt temporarily to the United Provinces; Captain W. G. Hamilton permanently to the Bengal Jail Department; Major D. W. Sutherland to be permanently Principal and Major E. V. Hugo to be permanently Professor of Surgery at the Lahore Medical College.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The appointments are recognised of Mr. A. E. Adams as acting Swedish Consul at Aden and Mr. J. Moreau as acting French Consular Agent at Tellicherry.

The following political postings are notified:—Captain E. H. S. James to be Deputy Commissioner, Kohat.

Captain J.A. Brett to be Assistant Commissioner Thal Sub-Division.

Lieutenant R. H. MacNabb to be a Political Probationer, N.W. Frontier Province.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of Mr. S. A. Wood, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Burma, is placed at the disposal of the Sudan Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyar, Examiner Accounts, has leave until the end of next December.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. N. Bower is transferred from the Bengal to the Burma Customs and Mr. W. Nind from Burma to Bengal,

Mr. A. S. Westropp has one month's leave Mr. R. F. Whitty to act.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that General Sir O'Moore Creagh assumed Command of the Forces in India to-day from General Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum and that all returns of the Army are to be made to him in the usual manner as Commander-in-Chief in India.

Indian Army Promotions:—Captains to be Majors.—T L Leeds, GA Preston, F G A Wimberlay, W St George Chamier, C D Mears, A T Kirkwood, J B Keogh A H Buist and H Sulseburg.

Lieut to be Captain —A S Clark.

I M S Lieutenants to be Captains:—J Taylor, A D Stewart, C H Cross, R A Chambers, J Morrison, G S Haughton, F W Cragg, Kanwar Humshere Singh, A S Leslie, H Bodley Scott, and G Muggregor Millar.

Sub-Conductor F J Morris is transferred to the Pension Establishment.

Captain H N Young is confirmed as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India Army Department vice Captain Kettlewell vacated.

Captain C W Mc G Compton to officiate as Assistant Secretary, Government of India, Army Department, vice Captain H F Cooke on leave.

The following Officers are permitted to retire.—Major Pigon, 119th Infantry; Major Daniell, 8th Rajputs; Lieut Colonel Baker, I M S., Bombay.

Volunteer Officers' Decoration is conferred upon Captain Nestor of Lucknow.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Captain P. Ashfield is confirmed in this department.

Major J. A. Robertson, Deputy Secretary, Military Finance Department has six months' leave, Major R. E. Vaughan to act.

## CROP PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 10.

This week's crop telegrams report fever as prevalent in some of the United Provinces districts and it is to be feared that it is spreading also in the Punjab.

The returns show that food grain prices have begun to fall slowly in Bengal, the United Provinces, Rajputana and Central India. Elsewhere throughout India, however, the rate show little change since last week. The numbers under relief are now insignificant, having fallen to 2,820 for the whole of India.

## THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 8th September:—

Good rain during week Panche Mahals, Surat, Konkan, Sholapur, Karnatak, Savantvadi, Kolhapur, moderate Kaira, Broach, five Deccan Districts, Gujarat Native States, slight parts Sind, Ahmedabad. Rainfall general and beneficial, but more needed for standing crops in parts Karachi, Kaira, Kanara, Deccan, Belgaum, Kolhapur. Kharif sowing continues parts Upper Sind Frontier, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Baroda, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha. Weeding continues Gujarat, Konkan, Khandesh, Poona, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch. Standing crops suffering from insufficient moisture West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, slightly damaged by rats Karachi, Hyderabad, by grass-hoppers Ahmednagar, Poona, Belgaum, Dharwar, by insects Hyderabad, West Khandesh, by disease Poona, and generally good elsewhere. Cotton sowing continues Ahmedabad, Surat, West Khandesh, Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch, Kolhapur. Fodder-supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient except Poona, Sholapur, Cutch and generally in good condition. Drinking and irrigation water generally adequate. Water insufficient in canals Larkana, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier. Grain stocks adequate. Prices fallen slightly Sukkur, Surat, Khandesh, Sholapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, risen slightly Kanara, Nasik and generally stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 30 to 40, Gujarat 17 to 41, Konkan 9 to 35, Deccan 13 to 25, Karnatak 22 to 36 per cent. less than normal. Average number gratuitously relieved Bijapur 70 for week ending 29th ultimo.


**That School Cake**

No trouble for the cook.
No difficulty in baking.
No leavings at the table.
No wonder when

**'PAISLEY FLOUR'**
(Trade Mark)

—the sure raising powder—was used.

Use one part of 'Paisley Flour' to eight parts of ordinary flour.

**Brown & Polson make it.**


## SPORTING NEWS.

### MUD SPORTS.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports will be held on the Marine Lines maidan on Wednesday, 15th instant, at 5-30 p.m. (weather permitting). By kind permission of Colonel H. Mead and Officers, the band of the 116th Mahrattas will play during the afternoon. The following is the programme for the day:—

1. Jumping.—Horses.
2. Tilting at Ring and Tent-pegging.—Ladies and Gentlemen to ride together, the former to tilt at the ring while her partner takes the peg.

Entries for this event should be sent in not later than Tuesday evening. If they be insufficient it may be withdrawn and a Ladies' Nomination event substituted.

3. Pony Jumping in Half Sections.—Competitors are requested to make up their Half Sections beforehand.
4. Living Anat Sally (Ladies' Nomination).—Gentlemen will ride usual course to flag where syces will be standing. They will dismount, hand horses over to syces and run to chalk line, don top-hats which will be provided, and stand on line "1" with backs to the ladies." The ladies, who will be a standing fat safe distance off, will be provided with tennis balls and they will endeavour to knock off their respective partner's hat. Immediately a gentleman has his hat knocked off he will at once remount and return over same course. Best time to win. Any movement on the gentleman's part tending to render his partner's task less difficult will be visited with disqualification,
5. Potato Stakes.—Gentlemen to ride given course to where lines of potatoes will be laid on the ground, pick them up one by one with a hog spear, and drop them in a bucket. First home having all his potatoes into bucket to win.

Competitors are recommended to bring their own spears. There may be a few available on the ground, but this is not guaranteed.

6. Chattie Race.
7. Horse and Pony Scurry.—Distance Handicap. No entries for the Scurry will be received after the third events is over.

Practice jumps, etc., will be upon the Marine Lines Maidan on Saturday and Monday mornings as usual.

## ROVERS JUNIOR FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

In the match played yesterday on the Cooperage between the Gloucester Boys and the St. Xavier's School, the former scored seven goals, their being no scoring on the other side.

## BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.

The following will play vs. Ahmednagar to-day at 11-30:—T. S. Milne, S. N. Powell, F. J. Clark, E. E. Christie, C. G. Stileman, G. C. Phillids, E. C. Reid, R. E. H. Elliott, E. G. Montgomery, D. G. Hurlbatt, and Comr. D. V. Vines.

## POONA RACES.

### First Meeting.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

HORSES LEFT IN.

After declaration of forfeit at 6 p.m., Thursday, September 9.

THE POONA GRAND ANNUAL.—About 2 miles over 9 flights. Gerard, 11st 7lbs; Greenstone, 10st 9lbs; Lamrock, 10st 3lbs; Umutbee, 10st 1lb; Idle, 9st 13lbs; Squire Alfred, 9st 12lbs; and Pincher, 9st 6lbs.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP—1 1-2 Miles—Misty Morn 9st 7lbs; Wandin, 9st 4lbs; Porn, 9st 4lbs; Pelargonium II, 9st 4lbs; Mother Goose, 8st; Lovania, 7st 11lbs; Absentee, 7st 11lbs; Wise Bird, 7st 11lbs; and Mergui, 7st 7lbs.

THE AUTUMN PLATE—6 furlongs—Posco, 9st 12lbs; Metal Boy, 9st 8lbs; Lady Violet, 9st 1lb; Bucolic, 8st 12lbs; Lumination, 8st 8lbs; Vigorous, 8st 7lbs; Lady Spring, 8st 6lbs; St Patrick, 8st 4lbs; Windy, 8st 1lb; Zotique, 7st 12lbs; Mozart, 7st 10lbs; Foursome, 7st 9lbs; Mallinyook, 7st 9lbs; Bobbie, 7st 8lbs; Yuba, 7st 7lbs; Coquette, 7st 6lbs; and Not Yet 7st 3lbs.

H. H. THE 1ST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE—1 1-4 miles.—Precious 9st 12lbs; Famous, 9st 1lb; Peculiar, 9st; Second Thoughts, 8st 11lbs; Sealkote, 8st 11lbs; Dhafer, 8st 11lbs; Brigand II, 8st 7lbs; Soheil, 8st 7lbs, Darianoor, 8st 7lbs; Chungiz, 8st 7lbs; Lofan, 8st 7lbs; Antica, 8st 3lbs; Arabistan, 8st 3lbs; Hyder II, 7st 11lbs; Fruit Salt, 7st 9lbs; Hyacinth, 7st 7lbs; and Thaboor, 7st 2lbs.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE—6 furlongs—Tachreet, 9st 13lbs; Bay Middleton, 9st 4lbs; Creditor, 9st 1lbs; Farick, 9st; Salanic, 9st; Mumbra, 8st 12lbs; Dujan, 8st 9lbs; Fairfield, 8st 8lbs; Sanjadhar, 8st 8lbs; Darby, 8st; Scimitar, 7st 13lbs; Rajput, 7st 11lbs; Gafal, 7st 8lbs; Young Gazelle, 7st 4lbs; Sheriff, 7st 2lbs.

THE INTERNATIONAL PLATE—6 furlongs—Refresher, 9st 12lbs; Dansenso, 9st 2lbs; Lady Nannie, 9st; Wild Boy, 8st 12lbs; Pantry Girl, 8st 10lbs; Russley Rose, 8st 8lbs; Lorraine, 8st 5lbs; Naughty Boy, 7st 10lbs; Comeback, 7st 8lbs; Cracker, 7st 6lbs; Mandeville, 7st 5lbs; Koko, 6st 9lbs.

HANDICAP.

THE ANTUMN PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs—Posco, 9st 12lbs; Metal Boy, 9st 8lbs; Sacricomar, 9st 4lbs; Paul Pry, 9st 3lbs; Lady Violet, 9st 1lb; Bucolic, 8st 12lbs; Lumination, 8st 8lbs; Vigorous, 8st 7lb; Lady Spring, 8st 6lbs; St Patrick, 8st 4lbs; Dulcimer, 8st 3lbs; Windy 8st 1lb; Zotique, 7st 12lbs; Mozart, 7st 10lbs; Singleton, 7st 10lbs; Foursome, 7st 9lbs; Mallinyook, 7st 9lbs; Robbie, 7st 8lbs; Yuba, 7st 7lbs; Coquette, 7st 6lbs; Alruna, 7st 5lbs; Not yet 7st 3lbs.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbst

Final forfeit for the above race due if not struck out before 6 p. m. to-day, Thursday, 9th September 1909.

## RAILWAY RETURN.

B, B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 28th Aug. on 504·35 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated.) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total Traffic for the week..... | 1,65,000 | 1,40,000 | 4,000 | 3,09,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway..... | 327 | 278 | 8 | 613 |
| For previous 7 weeks of half year ..... | 11,97,000 | 11,90,000 | 29,000 | 24,16,000 |
| Total for 8weeks | 13,62,000 | 13,30,000 | 33,000 | 27,25,000 |
| COMPARISON. | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year | 1,21,735 | 1,30,388 | —43,527 | 2,08,596 |
| Per mile of Ry.. | 241 | 259 | —86 | 414 |
| Total to corresponding date... | 11,72,853 | 11,87,554 | —24,782 | 23,35,625 |

Increase for the week.....Rs. 1,00,404
Do. to date .....Rs. 3,89,375

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 28th Aug. on 141·14 Miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts. | Other Earnings (Estimated) | Total Earnings. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Total Traffic for the week..... | 5,000 | 6,000 | ..... | 11,000 |
| Or per mile of Railway..... | 35 | 43 | ..... | 78 |
| For previous 7 weeks of half year ..... | 36,000 | 52,700 | ..... | 88,700 |
| Total for8 weeks | 41,000 | 58,700 | ..... | 99,700 |
| COMPARISON. | | | | |
| Total for corresponding week of previous year | 6,815 | 13,676 | 802 | 21,293 |
| Per mile of Ry. | 48 | 97 | 6 | 151 |
| Total to corresponding date.. | 55,433 | 1,48,074 | 1,970 | 2,04,577 |

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 10,293
Do. to date.....Rs. 1,04,877

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 10.

The depression, which has travelled from Gujarat, is now shown with its centre between Delhi and Ambala. It is however less marked, and although it has given nearly general rain in Rajputana and the East and North of the Punjab no heavy falls have occurred. The depression is likely to pass into the hills to-day and disappear without affecting the weather seriously. Owing to local disturbance, widespread and moderately heavy rain occurred yesterday. In Cashmir and the Himalayas the disturbance appears, however, to be diminishing in intensity. Pressure changes in the Bay indicate that a depression has been formed. The rainfall has become more general on the West Coast of the Peninsula. Local rain is reported from the Eastern Bengal and Assam. Nearly general rain occurred on the Coast of Burma. Mergui reports two inches [of rain; Akyab, three; Dhubri, two; Mount Abu, Murree, Gulmarg, three; Sonemarg, two; Srinagar, one and a half; Sialkote, Lahore and Bikaner, one.

Temperature is much below normal in Kashmir, the Punjab and Rajputana. Montgomery, Skardu and Gilgit report maximum temperature on more than twenty degrees in defect.

Forecast:—The rainfall is likely to decrease in Rajputana, the Punjab and Kashmir, and increase in Bengal.

The Arabian Sea mailsteamer, which left Aden on the 5th, experienced monsoon winds of rather above the average strength. Apart from the depression in Gujarat, the monsoon would probably have been slightly weaker than usual.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Esplanade | Byculla | Malabar Hill | Fort | Colaba. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In Cts | In Cts | In Cts | In Cts | In Cts |
| Previously registered ..... | 80·02 | 75·64 | 87·52 | 62·33 | |
| Friday, 10th Sept. ..... | 0·02 | 0·65 | 0·32 | 0·25 | |
| Total..... | 80·64 | 76·29 | 88·34 | 62·63 | |
| Same date last year ..... | 66·18 | 62·91 | 62·40 | 47·32 | |

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

September 10.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

| Station. | Last 24 hours. | Total to date. | Corpdg. Total 1907. | Corpdg. Total 1908. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. | In cts. |
| Cumballa Hill... | 0·43 | 75·7 | 89·87 | 58·51 |

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 10TH SEPTEMBER.

**Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 10th September, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.**

The Punjab.—General rain has fallen in the north and central Punjab; Rawalpindi reports 0·43", Lahore 0·88", and Sirsa 0·27". Skies are clear in the south-west and the extreme south-east but moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is normal at Ambala and in slight defect at Delhi, while at the other stations the deficiency amounts to more than 16°; the minimum is normal or only in slight defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana; Bikaner has received 1·06", Jeypore 0·28" and Ajmere 0·40". Skies are clear in upper Sind but heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the area of rainfall but normal over the rest of the division. Maximum temperature is in defect nearly everywhere; the minimum is also in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are heavily clouded in the north Gujarat and the northern half of west Central India, but moderately clouded over the rest of the division. The air is damper in the area of thick clouds but contains the average amount of moisture elsewhere. Day temperature is normal on the Kathiawar and Gujarat coasts, but still in defect in Cutch and the inland districts. Night temperature is normal everywhere.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south-east but moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0·25", Ratnagiri 0·27" and Karwar 0·24". Skies are lightly clouded in the south and heavily clouded in the north Konkan. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur reports 0·61" of rain and Poona 0·40". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general on the West Coast and nearly so in Rajputana and the north and central Punjab. Local rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan. An area of low pressure is shown over the east Punjab and the north-west United Provinces. This low pressure is the residue of the depression which lay about Bikaner yesterday. Pressure has fallen moderately on the north Madras Coast,

Local rain is probable on the West Coast, Rajputana and the submontane districts of the Punjab and of the west United Provinces. A few falls may occur in the Deccan and Hyderabad.

P. and O. Mail Steamer Report.—S.S. "Hymalaya," which left Aden on the 5th, experienced from Longitude 54° E. to Longitude 61° E. gentle or moderate monsoon, thence to 65° fresh monsoon, and from there to 71° moderate monsoon; while near Bombay she had gentle westerly wind. She had generally moderate south-westerly sea and swell and cloudy weather but rain only at about Longitude 71° E.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

## CUNARD CAPTAIN'S CHOCOLATE.

### Incidents of the New York Customs.

New York is offering satirical comment on the remarkakable measures which are being enforced with the object of preventing petty smuggling.

Captain Turner, of the "Lusitania," was escorting a young niece ashore (says the "Daily Mail" correspondent), when he was stopped because his niece was munching chocolate, half a pound of which was confiscated, to be returned later, with an apology. Captain Finch, of the "Arabic," was subjected to even greater indignity, being searched in his own ship because the official suspected him of carrying contraband in his pockets. The search was naturally fruitless.

In the case of the captain and surgeon of the "Adriatic," the officials were more successful. They were stopped as they left the liner, and a half-consumed box of cigars and an opened bottle of whisky were discovered in their valises. Both the officers were forced to undergo the humiliation of a visit to the appraisers' offices, where the cigars were confiscated and the duty was collected on the whisky.

An officer of the "Furnessia," who was carrying a light overcoat on his arm was peremptorily informed that he must either leave the garment on the pier or aboard. After much expostulation the officer donned the overcoat and was permitted to pass ashore. Another officer, in whose pocket gleamed a silk handkerchief was ordered to return and have the handkerchief marked with the Customs seal.

## LORD KITCHENER.

### His Farewell to India.

The "Times," commenting on the Simla banquet to Lord Kitchener, says:—

No higher tribute could be paid to Lord Kitchener's work in India than that in which the Viceroy summed up its results at the Simla banquet when he expressed his conviction that the Commander-in-Chief had placed the military administration on a sound footing, and would bequeath to India an Army better trained, equipped, and paid than she had ever possessed before. Lord Kitchener himself set forth the two main principles by which he had been guided: first, that each step in reform should be taken in accordance with a settled policy based upon accepted premises; and, secondly, that such a policy should look ahead to the permanent needs of the country. None will question the soundness of those principles, and few will deny the substantial achievements which have followed their application. Lord Kitchener's tenure of office as Commander-in-Chief covers a period of which the momentous character is by no means confined to the important work of military reorganisation to which he has devoted his great powers, or to the constitutional changes introduced at his instance into the system of Army administration—changes on which judgment can perhaps be only pronounced with absolute finality when the working of the system shall have passed into other hands, under other Viceroys as well as under other Commanders-in-Chief. That the new system has produced excellent results in Lord Kitchener's hands is abundantly demonstrated in our Military Correspondent's review of the work done under his strenuous impulse. He has happily still before him great opportunities of imperial service, and the best wisher of the whole empire will certainly accompany him when he leaves India in a few days to give to the Dominions the benefit of his experienced advice in the task of organising and co-ordinating their military resources on an imperial basis.

Since Lord Kitchener went out in 1902 the internal and the external situation of India have been profoundly modified by events which no Commander-in-Chief could control. Russian pressure on the Indian borderland consitituted at that time a formidable menace, and it was with the military problems which it raised that Lord Kitchener had chiefly to deal during his first years in India. The Russo-Japanese war and the friendly agreement which ensued between the British and Russian Governments with regard to Central Asian questions have removed that pressure. The situation on the North-West Frontier is no longer likely to be complicated by the graver issues of international policy. For some time to come it will, we may confidently hope, be confined to the difficulties—serious enough in themselves—which close contact with turbulent tribes and with so uncertain a neighbour as Afghanistan must continue to present. On the other hand, as a set-off to that great political gain in regard to the external situation, there has been within the last few years an undeniable change for the worse in the internal situation in India. For the first time since the Mutiny the Government of India are face to face with a political agitation, more or less openly hostile to the maintenance of British rule, which in its most extreme forms has already produced direct incitements to revolt and a campaign of murderous outrages. There is no reason to believe in the imminence of any serious attempt at rebellion, for we hold that disaffection is still confined to a small, though exceedingly articulate and enterprising, minority; but we do not doubt that the presence of a great soldier like Lord Kitchener, with his reputation for inflexible courage and resolution, has been, in the circumstances, a particularly valuable asset to the Government of India. We may confidently hope that Sir O'Moore Creagh will maintain the continuity both of Lord Kitchener's work and of the authority belonging to his high office; but the new Commandar-in-Chief would, we feel sure, be the first to recognise that the one thing which his predecessor cannot pass on to him is the prestige of his name with the people of India.

There is one senteace in Lord Kitchener's valedictory speech which may be specially commended to all those concerned with the government of our great Indian dependency. The weakness of our Indian rule was, he thought, that we did not look ahead sufficiently. It would be easy to give concrete instances in support of that criticism from the records of recent Indian administration—as for instance, when a distinguished lieutenant-governor was allowed to resign because the Indian Government refused to sanction certain measures which within a few months of his departure they were themselves compelled to adopt. But we prefer to confine ourselves to considerations of a wider application. We have been severely taken to task by a correspondent signing himself "Auditor Tantum" for venturing to suggest that responsible rulers here and in India should show a little more of the fearless spirit and clear judgment displayed by some of the great native rulers in India. He even charges us with "rather peevish and cloudy jibes"—a charge against which our unfailing appreciation of the peculiar difficulties attaching to Lord Morley's position, in view of his political antecedents and party ties, might have reasonable been expected to protect us. Our meaning was surely sufficiently clear when we quoted the language used and the measures taken by such powerful and enlightened Princes as the Maharajas of Jaipore and of Gwalior. When Indian rulers of character and experience openly recognise that one of the chief agencies for the propagation of sedition is a seditious Native Press and that special measures must be taken for preventing the circulation of such a Press within their territories has not the time arrived for the British rulers of India to deal with the same evil in a similar spirit? Does it not argue some neglect of our duties both towards these feudatory chiefs and towards the Indian people under British administration that they should be compelled to prohibit the introduction into their State of seditious newspapers which we allow to be disseminated with impunity within our own jurisdiction? Substitute for such newspapers the names of certain poisonous drugs and what defence should we have against the charge of tolerating the dissemination of poison? Yet what are newspapers of the character which these Indian rulers denounce but intellectually and morally deleterious drugs which poison the wells of Indian opinion? The Government of India have taken powers to deal with open and direct incitements to outrage and rebellion. Let them be authorised to take powers to arrest the campaign of criminal suggestion astutely conducted under those cryptic and elusive forms in which the Oriental mind delights, and to restrain the dissemination of falsehoods and subversive doctrines which breed outrages. We published on Saturday a letter from an Indian correspondent quoting the statement made before a magistrate by the author of the first fatal bomb outrage at Muzzafferpore, in which he places it on record that it was the reading of certain native newspapers, together with the lectures of Bepin Pal, Surendranath Banerjee, and others, that inspired him to perpetrate his crime. As our correspondent adds, "comment is unnecessary." To refuse to recognise the inevitable results of tolerating the license now granted to the Indian Press because under entirely different conditions the liberty of the Press is not seriously abused in this country, is to display that weakness in the conduct of Indian affairs which Lord Kitchener rightly reprehends when he speaks of our reluctance to look ahead.

## COLLAPSE OF A MINE CAGE.

### Six Men Killed.

London, August 28.

Six miners were killed and twenty-two injured—seven seriously—in a cage accident yesterday at Ely Colliery, Pen-y-Graig, Glamorgan.

The men were descending the pit shaft in a double-deck cage, distributing themselves about equally between the upper and lower decks. While one cage is descending another is always ascending the shaft, which is 500 yards deep, the cages passing about midway. The ascending cage was empty, and the descending cage, with its human freight, was within twenty yards of the shaft bottom when one of the rods of the reversing gear of the winding engine snapped.

The result was to send the descending cage crashing into the beams protecting the sump (the morass formed by the collecting water) at the bottom, while the ascending cage shot upward into the mechanism at the pit top. The rope snapped and liberated the cage, which rushed to the bottom of the shaft, falling with terrific force upon the top of the cage full of men.

The scene that ensued was of the wildest and most harrowing description. A confused mass of wreckage was heaped up at the bottom of the pit, and intermingled with this were the bodies of men—some already beyond human aid, others shockingly bruised and maimed, their limbs fractured and their bodies in some instances mangled. Those upon the lower deck of the cage fared best, the havoc being wrought by the cage that crashed with such force upon the upper deck of the occupied cage.

Another result of the impact was to jam the lower deck of the cage into the sump and to imprison the men in it. There they had to wait, some unconscious, others with fractured limbs, till a subterranean way to them could be cut in the earth. The horror of the situation was intensified by the impenetrable darkness of the surroundings, and by the shrieks, groans, and wailing cries of the injured.

RESCUE WORK.

News of the accident spread rapidly, and thousands of people from the surrounding district flocked to the pithead, many of them, as their anxious faces denoted, having below father or brothers, whose fate as yet was unknown. The officials of the colliery acted with commendable coolness and promptitude. A rescue party was immediately organised, several medical men arrived within a short time and there was no lack of ambulance men.

Five doctors descended the pit with the first rescue party. The dead were reverently laid aside and efforts were concentrated upon releasing the men imprisoned in the lower cage. Freedom was obtained through a large hole which had been dug in a slanting direction, the men being dragged up thus singly. The dead and injured were conveyed a considerable distance on stretchers to an adjoining pit, into which access is possible, and thence taken to the surface. The relatives crowded round to identify those belonging to them, and pathetic scenes were witnessed.

The dead were removed to their homes amid a deep silence. They were:—

Morgan Evans, collier, single, School-street Williamstown.

Thomas Brown, haulier, married, Graig-Eos, Pen-y-Graig.

Alfred Watkins, collier, married, Tuberville-road, Pen-y-Graig.

Rennie Watkins, collier, boy, Pen-y-Graig.

Gideon Chapman, single, Williamstown.

Thomas Morgan, Williamstown; died subsequently from his injuries.

Amputation will be necessary in five or six cases of the injured. Not a single occupant of the cage escaped without some injury.

## ARRIVALS.

### Per s.s. "Himalaya," Sept. 10.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Himalaya," Commander E. Spicer, R. N. R., which arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 27th Aug., brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Bulteel, Capt and Mrs and child
Blackburn, Mr T
Blackburn, Master
Brown, Mr W M
Bhedwar, Mrs
Davies, Mr J C
Edwards, Miss J
Hateley, Mrs T L and 2 infants
Hunt, Miss E E
Hyde, Mr H G
Hyde, Mrs
Hodgson, Mr J P
Ingmere, Miss E M
Ireland, Mrs
Kelly, C B, Genl
Mitchell, Mr F
Miles, Mr W
Nicholson, Sir F W
Pickering, Mr A C
Price, Major C A
Quin, Mr N W
Rodda, Mr J
Ryan, Miss
Taylor, Mrs J and child
Wood, Mr S C G
Ward, Miss D

FROM MARSEILLES.

Arthur, Capt L F
Brown, Mr Haig
Ballingal, Capt H N
Bell, Major R M
Billimoria, Mr and Mrs D H
Brett, Mr F C T
Barry, Capt W T
Bugtani, Mr R R
Creagh, Genl Sir O'Moore, V C, K C B, etc
Campbell, Capt J H
Clark, Dr C F
Currimbhoy, Mr F
Currimbhoy, Mr G H
Chaldecott, Lt
Craft, Mr H
Damiano, Mr N
Daniel, Mr F
Davis, Mr J E
Eckford, Capt A B
Edarjee, Mr P
Ford, Mrs C H
Hall, Mr H C
Hamilton, Major J A
Hossein, Mr A
Howlett, Lt A W
Hagger, Lt W A
Jehangir, Sir D C
Jehangir, Lady
Jehangir, Mr C
Jago, Mr S S
Khan, Mr G A
Lindsay, Capt A B
London, Lt-Col J
Laljee, Mr and Mrs A
Mein, Mr C H
MacMahon, Mr G D E
Nightingale, Rev A E
Mrs child and 2 infants
O'Keefe, Col
Paleologue, Major
Pearse, Col J L
Remington, Mr
Rice, Maj G B H
Davis, Mr J E
Street, Mr and Miss H A
Stuart, Mr C H
Sassoon, Mr E
Wilson, Major M R H
Walsh, Dr J H
Wilkinson, Mr H

FROM BRINDISI.

Anderson, Capt M H
Cockburn, Col W F
Heath, Col G M
Rawson, Mr F

FROM MALTA.—Clatterbuck, Capt

FROM PORT SAID.—Moulday, Mr F L

FROM ADEN.

Dawteville, Lt H
Thakur Manek, S Saheb

## DEPARTURES.

### Per s.s. "Caledonia," Sept. 11.

The following passengers proceed by P. and O. S. Co.'s steamer "Caledonia," Captain W. Hayward, R. N. R., for Marseilles and London:—

Abdullah Khan, Mr
Alibez, Mr
Ansuri, Mr and Mrs
Armstrong, Mr.
Ashworth, Mr P
Ataulla, Mr K M
Bassett, Capt W F
Baxter, Mrs A W
Beauchamp Duff, K C B, K C V O, Lt Gen Sir and Lady
Beri, Mr B L
Beri, Mr K L
Bisheshwari, Prasad Mr
Bisset, Capt E
Brandes, Mr J C W
Campbell, Capt A
Chaudhuri, Mr Arya K.
Chaudhuri, Mr Aswini Kumar
Chaudhuri, Mr S M
Chapman, Mr and Mrs M T and 2 infants
Chatterjee, Mr

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Model "F" "Cambridge" side entrance Landaulette, 4 seats Cambridge side entrance Landaulette. — £ 525

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# The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 11, 1909.


## THE DEVELOPMENT OF SALSETTE.

MR. P. J. MEAD, I.C.S, who was placed on special duty to report on the possibilities of development of Salsette as a residential area, has completed his task, and his report was issued yesterday. It is a document of considerable length and a production much to be commended. It is divided into three parts, a consideration of the present stage of development, an examination of the objects to be aimed at and adequacy or otherwise of the existing laws and procedure, and recommendations. As regards Trombay, Mr. Mead declares that the big mass of the so-called Trombay hill, which lies mainly in Mahul village lands render the lands of Borla, Devnar, the two Mans and Mandala, peculiarly unsuitable for a Bombay hot weather resort. But, from the big arête which runs south till it slopes down into the top of Bombay harbour at Pirpao, a lower spur of jungle-clad hills runs east to Trombay village. Even this spur averages three hundred feet or so in height and no water is available on the top. It is most accessible just when it meets the big arête; from here a road could be led east along the spur and bungalows built along the ridge. Close to Trombay itself the hills are too steep and access is difficult. Lastly, bungalows can be constructed along the big arête if sufficient pumping power is available. Other building-ground is available, but nothing can be done without lifting drinking water to a height of four to five hundred feet, and the distance for any station that could be placed at the foot of the hills would be at least half a mile of steep road. Any project to link up these Trombay spurs with Bombay must take into account the expense of water-lifting as well as the cost of railway communication either from Kurla, or, as has been suggested, across the Sewree reclamation via Green Island. The scheme is not, in Mr. Mead's opinion, a promising one, and should in any case be left to private enterprise. The Government forest land available is mostly very steep and the flat land on the top would be expensive to develop. The present value of the land as a prospective building site must be very small indeed, and Mr. Mead thinks the function of Government should be restricted to the encouragement and control of any building enterprise. Subject to such restrictions as may be necessary to secure light and air for future bungalows, Government would be well advised to lease their land cheap to any capitalist or body of capitalists who produced a well-considered scheme for the private development of these spurs as a residential area.

The other side of the Salsette is more promising and some of the scrub-covered hills north of Andheri will, it is believed, lend themselves admirably to the construction of better class bungalows. But the ownership of all land is so complicated that until some central authority opens up such tracts by building the necessary communications and then apportions the cost among the interested parties, its development is likely to be postponed indefinitely. The points Mr. Mead emphasises as regards the present state of expansion are: The comparatively small proportion of land near stations which has been utilised; the very few residences inhabited by anybody but the ubiquitous mali, for most of the year, most of the bungalows being merely week-end resorts, and the tendency of all colonists to crowd together along any available Local Fund roads. No land is developed by owners before sale and very little thereafter; the general rule being to build one deep along any existing road or else dispense with any such luxury, and the irregular compounds and in some cases vast frontages on roads to which the occupants have practically contributed nothing. As Mr. Mead puts it, the social invasion of Salsette undoubtedly owed its origin to plague in Bombay. There are still many hastily constructed bungalows in existence on which little care or money has been lavished. They were intended for plague refugees and were unsuitable for much else. Residence in Salsette, however, proved attractive and people who fled from the plague found amenities in the larger island which compensated for distance from business and the material comforts of a large town. Consequently we now find big bungalows in many places, and occupants no longer wait for plague to try a change of air. In some cases residence is permanent and there is an indication that the proportion of permanant residents will increase, but the absence of roads and draining is a bar to rapid development in this direction. Mr. Mead writes, "Living, if not cheaper, is certainly pleasanter at certain seasons, and there is", he thinks, "very little doubt that with economical and adequate development, popular suburbs will soon spring up within reach of railway communication. If land in Bombay appreciates rapidly or, if for other reasons, such as independence of the cotton green and direct delivery of foreign and locally selected cotton at an outside factory, a few mills are started in some locality in Salsette, there might be considerable chance of success for a garden city. This is the only way in which we can relieve Bombay of any of her labouring population, and the Municipality has it in its own hands to discourage the increased employment of labour in centres where congestion is a danger. Our clients then are the rich merchants and professional men of the middle classes who have to go to Bombay daily, and I think, we may add, a certain number of clerks who work for business firms or in Government offices and find house-rents in Bombay exorbitant. Plainly we require a large area of reasonably priced building land, good communications and provision for economical and sanitary development of these future suburban areas."

In his recommendations, regarding the development of Salsette, Mr. Mead urges the necessity of devising a scheme which shall provide for possible expansion on a large scale without proving an intolerable burden in the earlier stages, but keeping in mind the ultimate demands by a highly developed suburb worthy of Bombay. He considers we should look forward to a light railway from Kurla to Versava via Andheri and, if such a scheme is feasible, passing over the Malad and Manori creeks, along this magnificent coast line till it swings inland again at Dongri and meets the existing line at Bhayndar. If railway communication is possible a most substantial addition to the amenities of suburban Bombay will be in sight. With railway sidings and suitable planning, Mr. Mead adds, no better site could possibly be found for a garden city, with its factories on the long southern promontory of Maladni waste-lands, its drainage into the Malad creek and five miles of yellow sand and cool sea-breezes for residences to the west of all smoke and abominations. Various projects are found to be already under actual consideration and applications for land may be expected. If the policy, Mr. Mead advocates, of making the land pay for its initial development and giving long leases on terms which leave a liberal margin for investors is followed, he hopes that development may be rapid and the gain to Bombay will be very considerable. Mr. Mead does not content himself by merely giving us a few general recommendations. He goes into many details and calculations, furthermore presenting the outlines of a legislative measure for the purpose of carrying out his scheme. He does not resent criticism, of which he has already received an instalment, for while he finds some landowners would welcome an improvement in Salsette, there are others who believe that Salsette will never become more than it is now, a place of plague refugees.

**WHEAT GROWING EXPERIMENTS.** In a previous article reference was made to the experiments proceeding at Cambridge for raising a rust-resisting breed of wheat. Since then some notes on the great work of a devoted botanist, William Farrer, an Englishman, who settled in New South Wales, have been published in the *Times* These notes show how Farrer, an ardent scientist, spent his life trying experiments in plant-breeding, especially in wheat, on his own unfertile tract of land at Queanbeyan. He was a shy and quiet worker, but the thoroughness which was the characteristic of his persistent labours, naturally brought success in a measure that attracted the attention of farmers interested in wheat cultivation, and even that of the Government of his State. New South Wales recognised his efforts by giving him a small salary as "Wheat Experimentalist," a post that originated with him, but is now a permanent institution. Before he died, three years ago, he saw his wheats grown all over the land of his adoption, although the seed of the varieties he had improved was not nearly equal to the demand. What was available was sold and sells, at four shillings a quarter more than other kinds. No wonder Cambridge experimenters are hard at work improving British wheat to bring it up to the purest foreign sorts. The value to the country of a truly rust-free wheat would be incalculable. William Farrer grew his grain at Queanbeyan almost alone, producing healthy varieties of seed, but never content with the results he obtained in his own fields, until the seed was tried and proved in large paddocks and on the usual Australian lines of cultivation. Weakness in flour product, and liability to rust and bunt were the failings to which Australian wheat was most subject before his times Farrer carried on thousands of experiments with wheat imported from every part of the world, with the definite view of fortifying the Australian grain against those weaknesses. He then thought of the frequent low rainfall of Australia and evolved a wheat of short straw, butgood milling quality that would not demand too much moisture from the soil. He worked also in the opposite direction of a long strawed wheat, suited to other conditions and requirements.

The experiments of this patient botanist were almost all successful, and he would probably have done much more had he not died too soon, for he had only reached his prime when his hour struck. In regard to rust, though he went a long way towards conquering it, his triumph was not quite complete. But he undoubtedly showed the road that others are treading now. His method of work was to breed new wheat on his own plots, and to test them there next season. If they proved satisfactory he passed on samples to Professor Guthrie of the New South Wales Agricultural Department, by whom their milling strength was tested. If they passed this trial, the grower sent small parcels of the seed to Government Experiment Farms in different districts of the State, where the wheats were grown under ordinary farm conditions. If they were successful they were then recommended to farmers and eagerly bought up by them. This slow and cautious process saved the farmers from all the trouble and disappointments of private experiments, and they naturally placed great reliance on the man who had quietly proved the excellence of his own work. There are many varieties of Farrer's wheat in vigorous demand in Australia, his "Federation" being most sought after, though there are others that give more loaves to the 200-pound bag of flour, a milling test tried by Professor Guthrie. This test showed that Farrer's "Comeback" wheat turned out 311 pounds of bread from 200 lbs of flour; of five sorts of Farrer's wheat tested, the lowest gave a return of 284 pounds of bread to that quantity of flour. There is no doubt of the benefit that the shy William Farrer's life of experiment wrought for Australian wheat farmers. The peaceful bye-ways of agriculture have their glorious victories as well as the noisy highways of war.

**HALLEY'S COMET.** According to the calculations of a few years ago Halley's comet should, by now, be a fine spectacle, but the astronomers have been disappointed and this king of comets is late in appearing. On the first of June this year it was calculated to be five hundred million miles distant from us, but coming in at a constantly increasing speed of over a million miles a day. The newer calculations have decided that in the first week of June next year it will be only twenty million miles away which will be the nearest it will approach to the earth, but even the approximate date is hard to foretell because it is acknowledged as possible that forces are at work which have not been taken into account. It is said that there are planets exterior to Neptune and Dr. See of Ware Island observatory has gone so far as to give them names and localities. Should such exist they would act upon the comet. In 1838, few years after the comet was last seen its orbit came near Jupiter which would have the effect of pulling it back and so bringing it back to the sun sooner than would otherwise be the case. But against this is the possibility of the effect of extra-Neptunian planets which by the huge size of their orbits might have been outside the sphere of attractive influence in the past but exert an influence on the present journey of the comet. Should the comet's re-appearance upset all the calculations which have been made there will be an interesting problem for astronomers to decide as to what influences are at work beyond its aphelion goal. At present, however, the re-appearance is eagerly expected this month as a faint star near Orion and if it obeys the predictions it should be visible until March next year high up in the midnight sky, but its chief glory is expected to be seen as far off as next July.

**THE RAILWAY KING.** The lot of a millionaire is a hard one and this is exemplified by the death of Mr. Harriman who, it is said, has died from "deterioration of the fibres due to under-feeding and over-work." He owned the biggest railroad systems of America and his net-work of lines, extending some twenty-five thousand miles, was certainly the greatest under any one control. His life is another story of small beginnings and great ends. His father, a clergyman, with a family of five, earned only £40 a year. At fourteen the son became a stockbroker's clerk, at eighteen a partner in a similar firm and at twenty-two had bought a seat in the New York Stock Exchange, but it was not till he was over forty that starting with the Illinois Central Railroad he carved out the career which won him the name of the "Railway King," controlling a capital of over six hundred million pounds.

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HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India directs that General, the Right Honourable Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., shall receive all the honours due to a Commander-in-Chief until his departure from India.

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ARRANGEMENTS are now being considered by the Post Office and Railway authorities for the carriage of the mails by day on the Kalka-Simla line next year.

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AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday from Europe by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Himalaya," were General F. H. Kelley, C.B., Sir F. W. Nicholson, and Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart., and Lady Jehangir, and Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir.

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THE Viceroy will inspect both the Pasteur Institute and the Research Institute at Kasauli during his visit there to-day. At the former Colonel Lukis, President of the Institute, will deliver a short address, showing the progress that has been made.

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CAPTAIN J. WORTHLY BECETT, of the Burma Railways Ferry Steamer at Henza, died in the Civil General Hospital on Thursday from meningitis. In 1902, the deceased joined the Irrawady Flotilla Co., which service he resigned in 1908 to join the Burma Railways.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

### THE BUDGET.

### The Censorship Inquiry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

THE House of Commons has been spending practically all the week on the Irish Land Bill, and Ministers as well as other members, not obliged to be at Westminster, have been as far as possible "resting" in view of the final struggles over the Finance Bill. I say final, for at present the indications are all against the Peers resorting to extreme measures. Liberals are just as fond of bluff as their opponents, but their contention that the country is in favour of the Budget is certainly not bluff. Things may change between now and three or four weeks hence, when the Bill will go up to the House of Lords, but at present the Government have grounds for their optimism. Whatever slackness they may have exhibited at first, the Opposition are fighting very hard just now, and party feeling is increasing day by day. Much comment has been aroused by a speech made at an open air gathering at the Marquis of Anglesey's place in Anglesey by Mr. Ashley, M. P., son of a former Liberal Minister and grandson of the good Lord Shaftesbury. "All our highly paid Ministers," said Mr. Ashley, "are at present engaged in the congenial task of going up and down the country denouncing dukes. Every duke is an ogre. Every other peer is a robber baron gobbling up the trembling commoner. Our indignant Ministers, enthusiastically espousing the part of the people against their despoilers, are an inspiriting sight, foaming at the mouth, calling on Heaven to witness the destruction of a people by the ruthless, heartless Peers of the Realm. And then look at the other side of the picture. You will see in the Society columns any morning in the daily papers that Mr. Harcourt has been entertaining a large party, in which there has been no one so common as a plain mister. All lords. Mr. Churchill has given a dinner party, not to the horny-handed sons of toil, but to a lot of fierce man-eating peers. The Prime Minister consorts only with belted earls; Sir Edward Grey, Mr. McKenna, and Mr. Haldane are constantly basking in the light that is reflected from ducal coronets. I am sure our noble chairman, the Marquis of Anglesey, will bear me out in the statement that he has only to hold up his little finger in order to secure a whole bunch of Cabinet Ministers for the week-end. Whenever you see a lord nowadays you may be sure to find a Radical Minister close by hungry for a smile or a nod. The next time you hear a Minister denouncing the Lords, just ask him who it was he dined with last night." Ministers, if they admit the soft impeachment, might reply in the words of the late Mark Pattison, who advised his friends to live with the Tories and vote with the Liberals. His idea was that, generally speaking, Tories are more agreeable company than Liberals.

A SHAVIAN VICTORY.

Mr. Bernard Shaw has been compensated for the severe snub inflicted upon him by the Censorship Committee. He failed in London, but he has triumphed in Dublin. "The Showing Up of Blanco Posnet," which St. James's Palace prevented us from seeing, was produced on Wednesday at the Abbey Theatre in the Irish capital, in spite of all sorts of opposition from Dublin Castle. This is the famous Cattle Show week in Dublin and Irish Society, with a big "S," has apparently been as much excited over the fight as the enthusiasts led by Mr. Yeats and Lady Gregory. Not that Mr. Shaw's much-discussed production has anything to do with the national drama of Ireland, but if a blackthorn is not valuable any other stick is good enough to beat a Government with, and this is a sport by no means confined to the vulgar hero. When it was first announced that "The Showing Up of Blanco Posnet" would be placed on the boards of the National Theatre, the Lord-Lieutenant, under pressure it is surmised from London, served upon the management a "precautionary notice," pointing that the play scarcely came within the scope of the theatres' patent, adding quite unnecessarily as it turned out that it contained certain passages which might cause a disturbance in a city like Dublin. To this Mr. Yeats and Lady Gregory replied, declining in effect to withdraw the play, and giving reasons why they ought not to sacrifice anything of the liberty of the Irish theatre of the future. Another point was expressed as follows:—"The Lord-Lieutenant is definitely a political personage holding office from the Party in power, and what would sooner or later grow into a political Censorship cannot be lightly accepted. We have ourselves, considering the special circumstances of Ireland, cut out some passages which we thought might give offence at hasty hearing, but these are not the passages because of which the English Censor refused the licence." The publication of the text of Lord Aberdeen's "precautionary notice" was followed by another defiant manifesto from Mr. Yeats and Lady Gregory, while extracts from a letter of Mr. Shaw himself added fuel to the flames. Writing to Mr. Yeats, Mr. Shaw says:—"You can make a further statement to the Press that since the last statement, Lady Gregory has written to me pointing out that a certain speech was open to misconstruction, and that I immediately rewrote it much more strongly and clearly. Consequently, the play will now be given exactly as by the author, without concessions of any kind to the attacks that have been made upon it, except that, to oblige the Lord-Lieutenant, I have consented to withdraw the word 'immoral' as applied to relations between a woman of bad character and her accomplices.' In doing so I wish it to be stated that I still regard these relations as not only immoral but vicious; nevertheless, as the English Censorship apparently regards them as delightful and exemplary, and the Lord-Lieutenant does not wish to be understood as contradicting the English Censorship. I am quite content to leave the relations to the unprompted judgment of Irish people.

"Also I have consented to withdraw the words 'Dearly-beloved brethren,' as the Castle fears that they may shock the nation. For the rest, I can assure the Lord-Lieutenant that there is nothing in the other passages objected to by the English Censorship that might not have been written by the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, and that, in point of consideration for the religious beliefs of the Irish people, the play compares very favourably, indeed, with the Coronation Oath." The people before whom the piece has been played do not appear to have been shocked by Mr. Shaw's treatment of his subject, and there has been no shadow of a protest from the crowded audiences.

THE CENSORSHIP INQUIRY.

While the Dublin stage has been defying the authorities, the Joint Parliamentary Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Herbert Samuel, M.P., has been continuing its interesting investigations. Among the witnesses examined yesterday were two well-known theatrical proprietors, Mr. Alexander and Mr. Edwardes. Both are in favour of the existing system, but Mr. Alexander advocated the right of appeal from the examiners' decision. Mr. Edwardes expressed his opinion that if the Censorship were abolished we should have riskier plays produced possibly not in the big theatres, but in the small ones. The tendency would be to produce more sensational and risky plays every year until we had got to the state of the Continent, where, at the present day, in France, Germany, and Austria, the great middle classes of the people do not go to the theatre, and the stage suffers. In his opinion we have the cleanest stage in the world and the present system works admirably. He was questioned about that inspiring and elevating production "The Spring Chicken." "Yes" he replied. "There was an article by a well-known writer. I think he was the only critic who objected to the play. It was a perfectly harmless play. I only saw one notice, that of Mr. Stead, which saw meanings in many of the scenes that did not exist. It was a perfectly harmless and innocuous play." Mr. Edwardes admitted that "The Waltz Dream" was a little more risky than the ordinary run of plays, though it was considerably altered from the foreign play. Mr. Law (a Nationalist Member and son of a former Irish Lord Chancellor) asked with reference to gags if Mr. Edwardes had not continually seen in these "light harmless pieces" certain "business" which, to say the least, was exceedingly suggestive. Mr. Edwardes replied:—"No. I do not know of any suggestive 'business' in any of the musical plays that I have seen. Certainly, in London it would not have been tolerated." Mr. Harcourt, who in the course of his examination, said that he admired Mr. Edwardes's plays, was about to quote from Mr. Stead's article "Gomorrah at the Gaiety." Lord Gorell, however, intervened and it was decided that details of particular plays should not be gone into. What Mr. Edwardes said about the French theatre was interesting. According to his statement all the play-houses of France must be bankrupt. The French theatre, he declared, had lost its prestige altogether. Every Paris theatre was practically ruined since the Censorship was abolished. The German and Austrian theatres were also practically ruined, too. They got a few *blase* people to go to the theatres, but the respectable classes would not go near them. It would be the same here. If they allowed the risky plays to be introduced into this country little by little, it would get worse until nobody would go to the theatre. After this I expect to hear that Mr. Edwardes has invited the Archbishop of Canterbury and General Booth to join the board of the Gaiety Theatre. The Speaker of the House of Commons gave evidence to-day, though he called primarily to speak as to the degree of control which may be exercised by the House of Commons over the Lord Chamberlain. Mr. Lowther was invited as a representative man of the world to give his views as to the wider question. "Personally, I am" he said, "in favour of maintaining the Censorship. If I or the public has cause to quarrel with it at all, it was because the Censorship has been too lax. It wants tightening up, and the Lord Chamberlain should instruct the examiner of plays to be a little more cautious in the plays he admits. That is my personal view, and I find many people agree with me." They do. It would be curious if one result of an inquiry brought about for the purpose of doing away with the Censorship should lead to an extention of his jurisdiction to the music halls. This course has been suggested by some of the witnesses, including Mr. Stoll of Moss Empires (Limited). Mr. Stoll, in giving evidence this afternoon, mentioned that a performer will have two versions of the same sketch, presenting the riskier versions when he thinks fit. I wonder some member of the Committee did not say, 'Then why is such a performer employed?'"

DEATH OF THE REV. DR DAWSON BURNS.

Sympathy will be felt in Bombay for the Principal of the School of Art in the irreparable loss he has suffered by the death of his distinguished and venerable father, The Rev. Dawson Burns may be said to have died in harness, for he was only taken hill three days before he passed away. As is well-known his life was devoted to advancing the cause of temperance, but he was far removed from the typical "temperance advocate" who is not frequently a person who does more harm than good to the movement he so intemperately champions. Dr. Dawson Burns' position in this respect was almost unique, though he used his voice effectively on behalf of the principles he espoused, he perhaps employed his pen with even greater success, for by this means he reached a class not within the sphere of operations of the ordinary teetotal lecture. I allude chiefly to his constant contributions to the correspondence columns of the *Times*. He was also familiar to the readers of the leading journal by his annual article, commenced 23 years ago on "the National Drink Bill," which always attracted considerable attention, and in my opinion had not a little to do with the increase of temperance and even abstinence among the better-educated classes to which the *Times* refers in its appreciative obituary notice. The change in this respect has been quite remarkable, most remarkable the *Times* suggests, among the ministers of religion "In 1859," he once said, "I had great difficulty in getting 200 Baptist ministers and 20 students to sign an address advocating total abstinence. Now quite 1,900 ministers and, with one or two exceptions, every student in every Baptist college are abstainers. In the Church of England and the Wesleyan body the change is quite as notable. In my young days many Wesleyan ministers were not merely indifferent but strongly hostile to temperance propaganda. To-day they are nearly all abstainers." I should say that the existing attitude of what may be called the best Society towards drinking is even more remarkable than the spread of temperance principles among ministers of religion. In many good houses, the owners of which are noted for their hospitality, the quantity of wine consumed is almost negligible. One interesting incident in Dr. Burns's blameless career is recalled. He was at one time director of the unfortunate Liberator Building Society and the Land Allotments Company. The reckless payment of dividends and bonuses were much opposed to his wishes, and finally he washed his hands off the whole business when the fees of the members of the board were increased beyond what he thought just to the shareholders. His eldest son also retired from the secretaryship of one of the Liberator companies. Dr. Burns in his last moments suffered no pain and passed away as peacefully as though he was falling asleep, a happy conclusion to a singularly happy and complete life. He was in his eighty-first year.

(Concluded on page 8.)

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FROM the 28th to the 3rd instant 7 East Indians, 11 Native Christians, 277 Hindus, and 37 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 332. The death-rate was 33·8 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 58·4. The deaths are thus classified:—Small pox, 2; fevers, 93; bowel complaints, 48; and other causes, 189.

## THE BATTLE OF THE POLE.

### UNSEEMLY RECRIMINATIONS.

### Revulsion in Favour of Dr. Cook.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

Dr. Cook, replying to Commander Peary's charge, says the Eskimos are nomads and are the property neither of himself nor Commander Peary. He paid the Eskimos tenfold. He asserts that Commander Peary took his provisions while he was away.

There was a brilliant ceremony at the University of Copenhagen to-day, when an honorary doctorate was bestowed on Dr. Cook in the presence of members of the Royal family and of former explorers.

Replying to the Rector's address, Dr. Cook expressed his thanks for the honour and asked his hearers to defer judgment pending the receipt of his complete record.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

Dr Cook starts to-day for New York direct.

It is stated that the scientist Mcmillan was the sole white man accompanying Commander Peary on the final dash to the Pole.

Private messages from Commander Peary's companions indicate that they went through some trying experiences. Five men were caught in a blizzard and for some time were given up for lost.

The rapidity of Commander Peary's dash, in which he finally covered thirty-four miles a day and averaged thirty, has created a considerable revulsion in favour of the credibility of Dr. Cook's account. The tone of Commander Peary's references to Dr. Cook is deeply deplored in America.

LATER.

To-days instalment of Commander Peary's experience in the *Time's* gives graphic details of the advance towards the North Pole as far as 86th Degree of latitude.

## THE PERSIAN TRAFFIC IN ARMS.

### Overflow into India.

### GOVERNMENT'S SUPINE ATTITUDE.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

In the House of Commons, Mr. McKinnon Wood, replying to Mr. Hart-Davies, said the traffic in arms in the Persian Gulf still existed on an extensive scale and Government was considering the matter.

Regarding the question as to whether there was any hope that the Brussels Commission, in reasonable time would formulate international means of dealing with the evil, Mr. McKinnon Wood said he was unable to give any answer pending the conclusions of the Brussels Arms Conference, which would re-assemble on the 4th of December.

Mr. Hart-Davies asked whether the Foreign Office was aware that such an enormous number of rifles were imported into Persia that they were actually sent over into India.

Mr. McKinnon Wood replied that he was afraid this was true.

## THE PORT OF LONDON DUES.

### Tariff Only Suggested.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

It is officially explained that the schedule of the maximum Port of London dues, is merely a draft. Copies have been sent to the leading trading associations of London, inviting criticisms before any definite decision is arrived at.

## THE EX-SHAH'S DEPARTURE.

### Escort from the Legations.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

Reuter wires from Teheran that the ex-Shah started for Russia.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

Shah was accompanied to Enzeli by of the British and Russian Legadition to the military escort. refugees from the Legations form

## TRALIAN "DREADGHT" FUND.

### llege to be Started.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

from Sydney that the "Dreadhas reached £85,009, Mr. intimated that individual s for naval defence are no longer ssued. It is proposed to devote the Fund to he erection of a naval college and training arms for British immigrants.

## DEATH OF MR. HARRIMAN.

### The American Railway King.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

The death is announced of the American railway magnate Mr. Harriman. The knowledge that he was sinking severely depressed the New York Stock Market.

## A KING IN AN AIRSHIP.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

The King of Saxony made two trips in the Zeppelin airship yesterday.

## BUDGET AMENDMENTS.

### Payment of Death Duties in Kind.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

Mr. Lloyd-George has given notice of an amendment to the Budget, enabling the payment of estate and succession duties in respect to real property, wholly or partly, in land or houses.

LATER.

The House of Commons has finished the committee stage of the second part of the Finance Bill.

The *Times* says that Mr, Lloyd George has agreed to the proposed stamp duties in a manner acceptable to the Stock Exchange considerably reducing the burden on average transactions.

## AUSTRIAN MANŒUVRES.

### The Czech Attack on the Kaiser.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

The German and Austrian Emperors on horse back, yesterday, witnessed the army manœuvres in Moravia. The Czech population in the manœuvres area is boycotting the Kaiser's visit and the Czech Press is bitterly attacking the Kaiser's anti-Polish policy.

## "THE INDIAN SOCIOLOGIST."

### Trial of Aldred.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

Aldred, printer of the *Indian Sociologist*, was charged at the Old Bailey to-day. The Attorney General, in reciting the objects of the publication of the *Indian Sociologist*, declared that it aimed at the destruction of Indian Government, mainly by murder of English men and women. The publication was in no way a political but a criminal offence and was an attempt to influence the naturally susceptible class of fellow-subjects coming to England to learn professions which they intended to practise in India.

## THE RIMINGTON CASE.

### Question in Parliament.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

In the House of Commons Mr. Hart Davies asked whether any decision had been taken regarding the complaint against General Rimington and whether he would return to his previous appointment.

Mr. Haldane replied: "The Army Council is still awaiting the report from India. As General Rimington's leave expires on 19th September he is presumably en route to resume his command."

## NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT IN TROUBLE.

### Expulsion from Spain Probable.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

The *Daily Telegraph* correspondent at San Sebastian has been arrested, the Government objecting to his telegrams. He will probably be expelled.

## CABLE CHARGES TO INDIA.

### Removal of Existing Anomalies

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 10.

Mr. Henniker Heaton has given notice that he will move the appointment of an Imperial, in addition to the Home, Postmaster-General. The former will summon a meeting of the Postmasters of Europe to amend existing anomalies, including the transit charge of three pence per word on messages passing through Germany for India and the charge of two shillings per word to India, while messages from London to Vladivostock are only charged one shilling.

## BUDDHA'S ASHES.

### Peshawar Relics Declared Genuine.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 10.

The *Statesman* publishes a report of a recent Conference of Buddhistic monks and laymen at Colombo, presided over by the High Priest of Western Ceylon, at which it was decided that the relics recently excavated at Peshawar might be accepted as genuine remains of Buddha, "that the portion of the bones to be allotted to Ceylon should be enshrined at Benares with the consent of various sects of Ceylon and the approval of the Government of India."

## KARACHI PORT TRUST.

### New Sterling Loan Sanctiond.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 10.

The Government of India have sanctioned the raising by the Karachi Port Trust of Sterling loan equal to fifty lakhs of rupees in England.

GENERAL HALL C. B., Commanding the Southern Brigade, goes Home at the end of the month and will be away till February. Colonel Hawks, 13th Carnatic Infantry, from Trichinopoly will continue to command the Brigade until Colonel Fry, 125th Rifles, who is now in England, arrives.

## THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

### Amending the Museum Act.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 10.

The Viceroy presided at a meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council here to-day, when Sardar Sundar Singh presented the report of the Select Committee on the Anand Sikh Marriages Bill and the Hon'ble Mr. Harvey introduced the Indian Museum Bill. Sardar Sunder Singh made no speech.

Mr. Harvey briefly explained the objects of his measure, which is to re-organise the administration of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, by giving the expert in charge of each branch a seat on the Board of Trustees and also to reduce the number of Trustees to seventeen. The Chamber of Commerce, the British Indian Association, the Calcutta University, the Asiatic Society of Bengal and the Bengal Government to be all represented upon it.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Harvey, in speaking on the Indian Museum Bill, said:—My Lord, in asking permission to introduce the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Indian Museum, I think that a brief explanation of the proposals embodied therein and of the reasons why this legislation is being undertaken may be of interest to the Council. In 1904 the Government of India made a grant of five lakhs of rupees for the furtherance of a scheme of structural improvement of the Museum and for the re-arrangement of its exhibits. Simultaneously with the scheme for the enlargement of the Museum the Trustees had naturally to take into consideration the question of the organisation necessary for the administration of the enlarged Museum. The defects of the existing system had indeed come more than once under the notice of the Trustees. The organisation, as it then stood and as it now stands, is the result of compromises and expedients. The museum includes geological, zoological, archæological anthropological and industrial and art collection. The geological collection, almost all of which are the property of the Geological Survey, are controlled by the Director of the Survey and not by the Trustees. Of the remainder some are held in trust on behalf of the Asiatic Society, others belong to the Government of India or to the Government of Bengal. All are, however, administered directly by the Trustees through the Superintendent in charge of the Natural History Section and of the Industrial Section, each of whom is also a Secretary to the Trustees for his respective section. The scientific group of the collections is defective. Part moreover of the Anthropological Collections are, for instance, in the Natural History Section and part in the Industrial Section. Finally, though the Director of the Geological Survey has in practice been a Trustee, the Superintendent of the Natural History Section has no seat on the Board. The result of the effects in the existing system, the most prominent of which, only, I have noticed, was that the machinery of administrating did not work without friction. The Bill now before the Council represents the scheme which has been drawn up by the Government in consultation with the Trustees, and its main features have been summarised in the statement of objects and reasons. I need not, therefore, detain the Hon'ble Members with a lengthy explanation of its details. I will point out that it has received the unanimous support of the Trustees and is intended to secure that the Museum shall be in a position thoroughly to carry out its work of research without losing its character as an educative institution for the benefit of the general public. With this object in view it is an integral part of the scheme to group the sections representing the different sciences under experts, each of whom is to be given a free hand in the development of the particular subject with which his section is concerned. At the same time uniformity of management throughout the institution will be secured by investing the controlling authority with powers of inspection and general control vested in the Trustees. This scheme appears to give every prospect of improvement in the general work of administration, whilst maintaining the scientific efficiency of each section of the Museum. Legislative action is necessary to carry it into effect since it involves the handing over by the Trustees to the head of each section, as an indefinite loan, the exhibits which have been held in trust by them on behalf of the Government of India and the Asiatic Society. An amendment of the Act is also necessary to alter the constitution of the Trust, since it is intended that the head of each section should have a seat on the Board. The absence from the present law of such a provision having, as I have already pointed out, resulted in not inconsiderable friction, we provide in the new constitution of the Board for the representation of the Bengal Chamber of of Commerce, the British Indian Association and the Calcutta University as well as of the Asiatic Society. The representation of the Government of Bengal, which has a large interest in the Museum, is effected by giving that Government the nomination of three Trustees in addition to the Principal, School of Art and the Accountant-General, Bengal, and finally the Trustees will have the power to co-opt three members.

THE ANAND SIKH MARRIAGES BILL.

The Select Committee's report upon the Anand Sikh Marriage Bill which was presented at the Council to-day makes only minor alterations. The Bill has thus survived the ordeal of official scrutiny and is now likely to be eventually passed. The principal changes introduced are (1) to remove the impression that legislation was necessary to make Anand Marriages legal; (2) provisions are added to prevent any doubts being raised as to the validity of Anand Marriages in the past; (3) provisions are inserted to prevent the Bill being read as validitating Anand Marriages in the case of persons who are not Sikhs; and (4) provisions are inserted to make it clear that there is no intention to make Anand Marriages obligatory. The report is signed unanimously by all the members of the Select Committee.

The Council then adjourned to the 8th of October.

## VILLAGE SWEPT AWAY BY FLOOD.

### Thirteen People Killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 10.

A Kassuli correspondent telegraphs on the 10th that torrential rain on the 8th swept away the village of Kunloo, on the road from Kalka to Kasauli. Twelve natives were drowned and much property was destroyed. The road has been breached in many places.

Sergeant-Major Rea, 1st King's Dragoon Guards, who was riding to Kasauli, was caught by a landslip and killed. The body was brought in on the 10th.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of August 1907 were Rs. 16,85,82,000; August 1908, Rs. 15,49,90,000; August 1909, Rs. 12,06,17,000.

## NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

### Landing at Bombay.

GENERAL SIR O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B. who succeeds Lord Kitchener as Commander-in-Chief in India, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Himalaya," which anchored off Cross Island at 5 a.m. A little before nine o'clock Sir O'Moore Creagh landed at Apollo Bunder where, besides General Barter, Commanding the Bombay Brigade, other officers and troops, a number of ladies and gentlemen had assembled to meet him. The pavilion had been gaily decorated with flags, the floor being covered with red carpet and having foliage plants arranged around it.

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General Sir O'Moore Creagh spent a few minutes in conversation and then entered a motor car and drove to the Victoria Terminus. He was accompanied by General Barter and Major Everett and escorted by a Squadron of the Bombay Light Horse, the road from the Apollo Bunder to the Sailors' Home being lined by troops of the Gloucestershire Regiment under the command of Captain Pritchard and Lieutenant Moore.

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## ARRIVAL IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 10.

His Excellency Sir O'Moore Creagh, V. C., G. C. B., Commander-in-Chief of India, who arrive l in Bombay by the last mail came up to Kirkee by special train this afternoon.

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His Excellency was met at Kirkee by General Swann and Officers of the Divisional Staff, General Richardson and Officers of the Poona Brigade Staff, Captain Greig, Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor and General Birdwood, Military Secretary to H. E. Lord Kitchener.

Poona was a few years ago the scene of Sir O'Moore Creagh's eminent labours in connection with plague operations and during that distressing period he had been of valuable assistance to the several Indian gentlemen who went to the station to meet him. They included Sirdar Nowrojee Padumjee and Rao Bahadur Omkar, who garlanded His Excellency, Sirdar Naranrao Chintamanrao Natu, Khan Bahadur Kazi Azamudin and his son Nurrudin, Mr. K. A. Ghaswalla, Dr. Ranade, Mr. R. S. Potnis, Rao Bahadur Kumtakar and others. His Excellency invited these gentlemen and other members of the City Municipality to meet him at Government House at 5-30 the same evening. His Excellency eventually motored to Ganeshkind and left the same night by special train for Simla.

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## CHARGE AGAINST AN AUTHOR.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, in the case in which Mr. Arthur Crawford charges the Rev. Henry Bruce of Satara with defamation, Mr. Kanga of Messrs Kanga and Patell, Solicitors, stated that in an interview which he had had with the Consul-General for Turkey, the latter had told him that there would be no difficulty in arresting the accused at Port Said under the existing Treaties between England and Turkey. Mr. Kanga further stated that the Indian Extradition Act and the Fugitive Offenders Act would not apply to the present case.

His Worship wanted to know if Mr. Kanga was prepared to send a person to identify the accused at Port Said.

Mr. Kanga replied that he could not say that offhand. He said that on further inquiries they had learnt that the steamer, of which the name was "Borsova" would not touch at Aden at all, but that she would touch at Suez on the 21st instant. As regarded the question of identity, he thought that very likely Mr. Bruce would admit that he was the man. He would however try to get a description of him. There was no desperate hurry to send the telegram as the first port, at which the steamer would touch, was Suez.

The Magistrate said that in that case the telegram to Aden would have to be cancelled, and that a "prima facie" case must be made out. Mr. Kanga would have to tender evidence to prove publication. This might be done at eleven o'clock on Saturday morning.

Mr. Kanga said he would have to call the editors of the "Times of India" and the "Bombay Gazette," and he did not know whether that would suit them. Mr. Kanga further said that as to the question of identifying the accused he thought it would not be possible.

The Magistrate said that it would be a serious matter to arrest a wrong person of the same name.

Mr. Kanga said the accused was a reverend gentleman and there were not likely to be two clergymen on board of the same name. Mr. Kanga further said that intrinsic evidence which they could gather from the book was that the accused could not be more than thirty-five years old, as he spoke of facts during the last ten years only.

The Magistrate inquired if the accused was described as "Reverend" in the book.

Mr. Kanga replied in the negative.

His Worship asked Mr. Kanga how then he could say that the accused was a clergyman.

Mr. Kanga said he gathered it from the information given in the directory. The accused was the son of a priest who was at Satara.

The Magistrate asked if Mr. Kanga could give evidence as to that.

Mr. Kanga replied that he could. He would give evidence as to publication. The accused used to write to the "Times of India" and the editor of the "Times of India" had referred to him in the review. The accused had also written a book on travel and notes in Malabar. Referring to the summons issued against Messrs Thacker and Co., Messrs Combridge and Co., and Messrs Taraporewalla and Co., for the production of copies of the book, Mr. Kanga said that no copies were found with Messrs Thacker and Co. Some were found with Messrs. Combridge and Co., and those that were in the possession of Messrs Taraporewalla and Co., were held by the Collector of Customs.

His Worship adjourned the matter till 11 o'clock this morning.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the report of yesterday's Police Court proceedings which appeared in your paper this morning, I beg to inform you that my firm has imported no copies of "The Indian Wife" and has not had any intention of doing so. The book was not selected by our London Agent when presented to him for subscription.—Yours, etc.,

J. R. S. WORRALL,
Secretary and Manager,
THACKER and Co., Ld.

Sept. 10.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice in the "Bombay Gazette" of the 10th instant, in the report of the application of Mr. Arthur Crawford to the Chief Presidency Magistrate for a warrant of arrest against Mr. Henry Bruce, that Mr. Crawford in his information stated that he believes Mr. Bruce to be a member of the American Marathi Mission.

I wish to state that Mr. Henry Bruce has no connection whatever with the American Marathi Mission.

The late Rev. Henry J. Bruce was for over forty years a highly honoured member of our Mission and Mr. Henry Bruce is his son.

Many years ago Mr. Henry Bruce for a short time acted as Secretary to his father and gave him some assistance in his work, but with that exception, if it can be called an exception, Mr. Henry Bruce has never been connected with the Mission in any way.

As the allegation that Mr. Henry Bruce belongs to our Mission may do our Mission considerable harm, I trust that you will give publicity to this contradiction of that statement.—Yours etc.,

J. E. ABBOTT,
Secretary, American Marathi Mission.
Bombay, September 10.

## THE ALIPORE APPEALS.

### Prosecution Arguments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 10.

Mr. Norton to-day continued his arguments in support of the admission of the confession recorded by Mr. Birley as evidence against the persons who made them and also against them as accused. A lengthy discussion ensued between the Chief Justice and Mr. Norton, the latter citing a large number of cases in support, and his Lordship finally agreeing that Mr. Birley was right in acting as he did under Section 164 I. P. C.

Mr. Norton next dealt with the argument of defence counsel on the subject of the amended charges and claimed that defence had not been embarrassed with regard to Baren's right as a British-born subject to be tried by a jury. Mr. Norton pointed out that when Baren waived his right he was fully aware that by so doing he fell at once into the ordinary category of Indian subjects of the Crown. Counsel was arguing the connection of Baren and Hem Chandra Das with the conspiracy when the Court rose.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 10.

Colonel H A Carlton, Indian Army, retires from the 9th proximo, and Lieut-Col. F. F. Perry and S Little, I M S, from 14th and 22nd June last, respectively.

Major Tanner, 129th Baluchis, is appointed 2nd-in-Command of that right.

Major Mockler, 90th Punjabis, is appointed 2nd-in-Command of the 33rd Punjabis.

Lieut-Col Hardy, 97th Infantry, officiates as Assistant adjutant General, 9th division, during the absence on leave of Colonel Shaw.

Captain Forman, Adjutant Royal Horse Artillery, Amballa, is posted to the Home Establishment on promotion.

Major H L N Beynon, No. 69 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is transferred to the Home Establishment and posted to the No. 29 Company, Portsmouth.

Captain L M Wilson, 39th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Woolwich, is posted to the 75th Battery, Nowshera, vice Captain Cornes, transferred to the 22nd Battery Ballincolling.

Captain Higon, 57th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is transferred to 60th Bty, Newcastle.

## THE BOMBAY Y. W. C. A.

### A Many-Sided Institution.

FEW institutions in Bombay display more activity in varied ways than does the Young Women's Christian Association. Many who are familiar with its handsome building in Wellington Lines, where over fifty young women find a home, have probably considered it to be principally a boarding institution. This however is quite an erroneous idea. The boarding-home is only one of the many departments of work in which the Association is engaged. This fact and also that in one sense, relative to the number of members affected by it, it is only a small department of the work, is shown by a statement of the membership. Whereas when full the boarding-home will accommodate 72 persons only, the membership of the Bombay branch of the Association numbers 837.

The Association, which works upon purely undemonstrational lines, is open to all European and Eurasian women in the city, who roughly number some 6,000, and in it workwomen of all classes of the community are joined, either as members, or in the capacity of voluntary workers on the various committees by which its organisation is conducted. The work generally may be divided under four heads, spiritual, educational, physical and social. As to the first a large number of Bible classes and Gospel services are held during the course of a year, and there are also song services and special meetings on special occasions. As regards the second the Association conducts a series of excellent classes, in which about 200 girls joined during last year. All the teaching is supplemental to that which they have acquired at school and comprises such subjects as literature, botany, painting, Hindustani, first aid, dressmaking, millinery, and cookery. Very shortly it is hoped to open a school of short-hand and typewriting, which will be open to pupils between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. The classes in physical training which is a subject of so much importance in a tropical climate, have been well attended, and the girls also have the use of tennis and badminton courts, while pionics are frequently arranged.

An important feature of the Association's work is carried out in the "clubs." These are really subsections of the Association, the members of which meet together each week, for social intercourse and instruction. In the married women's club, for instance, papers are read by qualified physicians who generously give their services, on such subjects, as the care of children, hot weather diet and simple home remedies. The young women's club also discuss social and economic questions which affect them in their daily life. A very useful branch of work is the employment bureau which during last year provided about 250 young women with situations. This has proved a very necessary work in India where with a constantly moving population, it is found that women and girls are frequently thrown unexpectedly out of employment. A class of work which is now being extended, and in which in future one lady officer will be exclusively engaged is travellers' aid work, such as is being carried on in other countries. Other social works, in which the many voluntary workers of the Association find, as also in the educational branch, so much scope for their activity, is the arrangement of concerts and other entertainments for the members.

Finally, of course, there is the work of the boarding-house. The institution certainly satisfies a great need in the city, for it has been found by experience that a young girl who has no home amongst relatives or friends to go to, finds it extremely difficult to obtain quarters. When one considers that the majority of those whom the Association benefits in this way are earning only twenty-five, thirty and thirty-five rupees per month, the difficulty is obvious. There are at present 52 girls in the home the majority of whom are employed as shop assistants, teachers, telegraph or telephone operators and daily governesses. The one necessary qualification to any girl for admission to this institution is a good character.

The organisation of the Association is largely in the hands of committees composed of voluntary lady workers, many of whom take a very keen interest in the work and sacrifice a good deal of their time to it. At their head is Lady Hughes as President, while the General Secretary is Miss Rutherford, a Canadian lady, who has had great experience in Y.W.C.A. work. By means of the subscriptions it receives from the members the Association is able to meet all its ordinary current expenses and it only appeals to the public for occasional contributions to meet special demands. Such an appeal has now to be made in consequence of the recent renovation of the building and installation of electric light and a hydraulic lift. To assist in raising the funds required, Mrs. R. H. Hopkins is arranging a concert which will be given at the Association's rooms on Thursday the 23rd and again on Saturday the 25th instant. Amongst those who will take part will be Miss Nancy Shepperd, Mr. Edgar Faulkner, Miss Norah Plunkett, Mrs. Hopkins, Miss Olive Hopkins and members of the various clubs of the Association. Thirty of the latter will conclude the programme with a costume tableau representing the world-wide character of Y.W.C.A. work.

## NEW CANTONMENT CODE.

### Draft Issued.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 10.

A draft notification, occupying 108 pages of closely printed foolscap, is issued, containing the revised version of the Cantonment Code. It is to be taken into consideration by the Government of India after the 11th proximo and is now published for discussion. It comprises rules under Section 26 and 27 of the Cantonments Act 1889, and rules in exercise of the powers conferred under Section 25 of that measure. It contains, for example, provisions taken from the Punjab Municipal Act 1891, the validity resting on the power of the Governor-General-in-Council to extend to any Cantonment any enactment for the time being in force in any Municipality in British India. It thus covers the field of Cantonment administration.

## SMART RAILWAY THIEVES.

### Captured and Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, SEPTEMBER 10.

The Railway Police have captured a gang of thieves, whose *modus operandi* was to stop goods trains outside signals, and then pillage the wagons. The gang consisted of men, women and boys and all have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. It is said that the leader of the gang, by some ingenious method, tampered with the signals, so that they on the approach of goods trains, remained at danger. The trains stopped and the work of pillage began.

## QUETTA MANŒUVRES.

### The Despatch of Troops.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 10.

Troops, proceeding to Quetta to take part in the Manœuvres, will be despatched in five troop trains, two from Karachi, and three from Hyderabad. The 1

accident at Aldershot on Saturday.—Mr. Wellman left Spitzbergen in his airship for the North Pole, but had to return owing to an accident.

Entomological Research.—Lord Crewe has appointed a scientific committee to further the study of economic entomology, with special reference to Africa.

Sporting.—Rain much interfered with cricket last week. At the Oval on Saturday Surrey beat Yorkshire by 86 runs. The Australians drew with Kent, Gloucestershire with Worcestershire, Hampshire with Leicestershire, Lancashire with Warwickshire, and Notts with Middlesex. Sussex beat Essex by nine wickets; Northamptonshire beat Derbyshire by eight wickets. On Wednesday nearly all matches were drawn owing to rain, but Surrey beat Leicestershire by 43.—A conference on the questions at issue between the Football Association and the professional players has been unsuccessful.

Shipping.—Nothing has been heard of the "Waratah."—The Cunard liners from New York will hereafter land at Fishguard their passengers for London and the Continent.—An Argentine steamer entering Montevideo Harbour on Tuesday was sunk by a German steamer, and about 30 lives were lost.

The British Association.—The meeting of this Association began on Wednesday at Winnipeg. The President, Professor Sir J. J. Thomson, of Cambridge, in his address, surveyed recent advances in physics and discussed at length the structure of electricity, the character and functions of the other, and various aspects of radio-activity. He declared that the new discoveries made in physics in the last five years had quite dispelled the idea that all the interesting things had been discovered.

Obituary.—Dr. Bellamy, former President of St. John's College, Oxford; Dr. Drawson Burns; Dr. von Bollinger, rector of Munich University; Mr. McKillop, M. P.; Lieutenant-General W. T. Dickson; and Lord Eliot, elder son of the Earl of St. Germans, shot himself on Tuesday.—"Times."

## 'LIMPING TO BERLIN.'

### Broken Journey of New Zeppelin.

Berlin, August 27.

The airship Zeppelin III., so feverishly awaited in Berlin, is limping towards the city. The vessel was compelled to descend at Nuremberg at half-past four o'clock this afternoon on account of serious motor and propeller defects after a laboured flight from Friedrichshaven; it covered in the space of twelve hours only 175 miles. North-east winds prevailed throughout the journey.

At the hour of telegraphing the airship is still anchored on the Parade Ground at Nuremberg, but the chief engineer, Herr Durr, who is in command, hopes the repairs will be completed in time to permit of a start for Bitterfeld, two hundred and twenty-five miles to the north-east before midnight. Under the best circumstances, however Bitterfeld, where Count Zeppelin will await the vessel and take command, cannot be reached before the middle of to-morrow morning, and Berlin is wrapped in gloom at the possibility of the airship not reaching the city until to-morrow evening, instead of in the afternoon, as arranged.

The landing at Nuremberg was necessitated by defects which revealed themselves early in the day and compelled the airship to make a halt of a few minutes near Gunzenhausen, twenty miles south-west of Nuremberg. At Gunzenhausen a change in propellers was made, and water ballast was taken in. The repairs lasted two hours, but were only temporary, and Count Zeppelin the younger, who was on board, telegraphed that a second landing at Nuremberg would be necessary on account of defective cylinders in the forward motor.

After its first landing the airship took over two hours to traverse the twenty miles to Nuremberg.

The vessel left its shed on Lake Constance at 4-35 this morning under clouded but rainless skies. All night Count Zeppelin and his engineers had been waiting for the rain to cease. Immediately it did so the Count gave orders for the ascent and amid the cheers of several thousand compatriots who had bivouacked in the neighbourhood of Lake Constance, in spite of an extraordinarily heavy rain Zeppelin III started on its maiden course. Only eight passengers were on board; the chief engineer, Herr Durr, Count Zeppelin the younger, airship captains Hacker and Lau Engineer Stahl and three mechanics. Count Zeppelin himself left for Bitterfeld by train.

WIND AND RAIN.

The airship ascended easily and gracefully, and within five minutes was far down the horizon. Rain set in again before the vessel was half an hour away but failed to affect her progress, as she reached Ulm fifty miles to the north, two hours after the start, having maintained up to that point a speed of twenty-five miles an hour. Heidenheim was crossed at 7-30, and Giengen half-an-hour later. At Giengen the wind had increased in violence so much that the vessel could make no headway. She cruised above the town in a circle for over an hour before she could proceed in the direction of Oggenhausen, which was reached at 9-40, and Neresheim, where the vessel was sighted making for Noerdligen at 9-30.

At Noerdlingen the wind drove the vessel an hour out of her course into Wurtemberg, between Noerdlingen and Ostheim. Near Gunzenhausen the motor defect revealed itself, and two hours later it became necessary to effect a landing at the point last named.

Rain has fallen in Berlin most of the day, but preparations for the welcoming of the Zeppelin are proceeding uninterruptedly. The "Lustige Blaktter's" "Zeppelin Extra" publishes a cartoon of the aeroplane with M. Bleriot's head as bow and copies of the "Daily Mail" as wings. Count Zeppelin cries "Dover is all very well, dear Bleriot, but try to reach Bitterfeld some time.

A special telegram, from London reads: "The 'Daily Mail' calculates that the Zeppelin can reach London and bombard the City early to-morrow morning. Mr. Haldane is quieting the mob. The House of Lords has voted £34,000,000 for aerial armaments Mr. Asquith's position is considered hopeless."

Zeppelin III, is still anchored at Nuremberg, pending the installation of a new motor which is being hurried there by special train from Constatt. Rain having set in again the huge envelope of the airship is already badly soaked and progress to Bitterfeld and Berlin will be materially interfered with by the extra weight thus necessitated. No news has reached Berlin as to when the repairs will be completed. The plight of the airship causes universal dismay.

NEW MILITARY AIRSHIP.

Another new military airship, the Liberte, constructed by MM. Lebaudy for the French Government, made its first flight yesterday morning.

Carrying M. Julliot, chief engineer for MM. Lebaudy, M. Juchmes, the pilot; Captain Eteve, of the military aerostatic establishment, and four mechanics, the airship behaved splendidly. Her motors gave a speed of close upon thirty-five miles a hour, and the rigidity and stability of the entire ship were remarkable.

The Liberte is 190ft. long, the envelop cubes 4,000 yards, and the motor of 135-h.p., which, it is expected, will give the airship an average speed of thirty-two miles an hour for four hours at stretch. The Liberte will be permanently stationed at Belfort, on the German frontier.

## THE "INDIAN SOCIOLOGIST."

A fresh number of the "Indian Sociologist," the printer and publisher of which, Arthur Fletcher Horsley, was recently sentenced to four months' imprisonment as a first-class misdemeanant, has appeared, "printed and published for the proprietor by Guy A. Aldred, of the Bakunin Press, at 35, Stanlake Road, Shepherd's Bush." It is headed by a leading article, apparently from the pen of the editor, Mr. Krishnavarma, entitled "Indian Martyrdom in England," in which Madar Lal Dingra is again extolled as "an example of heroic courage and patriotism" and a "martyr in the cause of Indian independence." Mr. Krishnavarma's letter to the "Times" of July 17 is reproduced "in extenso." The new printer and publisher, in a long signed article, proclaims himself "an Anarchist Communist," and endeavours to prove "the anti-constitutional nature of the law of seditious libel" under which his predecessor was sentenced.

On August 25 officers attached to the political branch of the Criminal Investigation Department at Scotland Yard arrested Aldred at his residence at Stanlake Road.

At Bow Street Police Court on August 2, Aldred was charged on a warrant with having unlawfully printed and published a scandalous and seditious libel in the form of a publication called the "Indian Sociologist" dated August, 1909. Counsel for the Director of Public Prosecutions stated the circumstances, and read extracts from the paper to illustrate the seditious character of its contents. Evidence of arrest having been given, the defendant was remanded till to-morrow, bail being allowed.

## IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

### The Colonial Naval Defence Act.

The following is the text of the "Bill to Amend the Colonial Naval Defence Act, 1865," introduced by Mr. McKenna:—

1.—(1) The proper legislative authority in a colony under the Colonial Naval Defence Act, 1865 shall have power to provide that any volunteers raised and maintained in pursuance of that Act shall form part of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve constituted under the Naval Forces Act, 1903; and where such a provision is made by such legislative authority as respects any volunteers the Colonial Naval Defence Act, 1865, shall apply to those volunteers as if sections four and seven of that Act, as set forth and adapted in Part I. of the Schedule to this Act, were substituted for sections four and seven of that Act as originally enacted.

(2) Where any such legislative authority has before the passing of this Act made such provision as aforesaid the colonial enactment by which such provision is made shall have effect as if this Act had been in force at the time of the passing of the colonial enactment.

2. Such legislative authority as aforesaid shall have power to provide that any seamen and others raised and maintained in pursuance of the Colonial Naval Defence Act 1865 and entered on the terms of being bound to serve as ordered in any vessel provided by the Government of the colony shall also be bound to general service in the Royal Navy in emergency and where such a provision is made by such legislative authority as respects any men, section seven of the Colonial Naval Defence Act, 1865, as set forth and adapted in Part II. of the Schedule to this Act, shall apply to those men and their officers.

3. This Act may be cited as the Colonial Naval Defence Act, 1909, and the Colonial Naval Defence Act, 1865, and this Act may be cited together as the Colonial Defence Acts, 1865 and 1909.

According to the schedule the volunteers raised will form part of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in addition to the volunteers who may be raised under the Naval Forces Act, 1903, but except as in the Bill expressly provided, shall be subject to the provisions made as aforesaid by the proper legislative authority of the colony.

THE PREMIER OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND THE LONDON CONFERENCE.

Reuter's representative has had an interview with Sir Edward Morris, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, who has left for St. John's on the conclusion of the Imperial Defence Conference. "The conference," said Sir Edward, "has been a wonderful success in my opinion. It will be regarded by the future historian of England as the most effective step taken in our day to preserve the peace of the world by maintaining England as mistress of the seas. Such a conference would have been impossible even three years ago. It was possible now, because it was spontaneous; it was successful, because it was voluntary, and its work would succeed, because it was knitted together by our kith and kin from over the seas. During the conference there was not a discordant note, and when a difference of opinion did arise, it was only as to methods to be adopted. All were agreed as to the principles laid down and as for the details they would be worked out. The prevailing sentiment was indeed that which gave the conference birth—namely, the desire on the part of the great oversea dominions to contribute their share to the maintenance of imperial defence in other words every British colony was anxious to share the burdens and responsibilities of the empire, and to contribute to a central fund for the the maintenance of the whole family. They do not want their lives, their trade, and their liberty any longer to be protected by the British tar and the British soldier without contributing to the maintenance of both and by sharing in the work of both. Henceforth we shall have an Imperial Navy and an Imperial Army manned by sons of the empire. We are too near this event to judge of the magnitude of its results, and it is only as it develops and shapes itself in future that the importance of the great work of the Imperial Defence Conference of 1909 can be fully estimated. I am proud to have taken part in it."

MR. ASQUITH'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Asquith made yesterday in the House of Commons, in reply to a question from Mr. Long his promised statement upon the conclusions reached by the Conference on Imperial Defence. He said:—

The Conference which has just concluded its labours was convened under the terms of resolution 1 of the Conference of 1907. In the invitation sent by his Majesty's Government at the end of April to the Governments of the dominions it was stated that the object of the Conference would be to discuss the general question of the naval and military defence of the empire, with special reference to recent proposals from New Zealand and Australia, and to the resolution passed on March 29 by the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada. It was further stated that the Conference would be of a purely consultative character, and it would be held in private. It follows that all resolutions come to and proposals approved of by the Conference which has been held must be taken so far as the delegates of dominions are concerned, to be "ad referendum," and have no binding force unless and until submitted to the various Parliaments I should say with special reference to the delegates from South Africa that they did not feel themselves in a position, in regard to either naval or military defence, to submit or to approve positive proposals until the Union of South Africa was an accomplished fact (Hear, hear.)

MILITARY DEFENCE.

With this preface I will briefly summarise the main conclusions of the Conference, first as to military and next as to naval defence. First as regards military defence: after the main Conference at the Foreign Office, a military Conference took place at the War Office, and resulted in an agreement on the fundamental principles set out in papers which had been prepared by the General Staff for consideration by the delegates. The substance of these papers, which will be included among the papers to be published, was the recommendation that, without impairing the complete control of the Government of each dominion over the military forces raised within it, those forces should be standardised, the formation of units, the arrangements for transport, the patterns of weapons, and so forth, being as far as possible assimilated to those which have been recently worked out for the British Army. Thus while the dominion troops would in each case be raised for the defence of the dominion concerned, it would be made readily practicable in case of need for that dominion to mobilise and use them for the defence of the empire as a whole. The military Conference then entrusted to a sub-conference, consisting of military experts at headquarters and from the various dominions, and presided over by Sir William Nicholson, acting for the first time in the capacity of Chief of the Imperial General Staff, the duty of working out the detailed application of these principles. I may point out here that the creation early this year of an Imperial General Staff thus brought into active working is a result of the discussions and resolutions of the Conference of 1907. Complete agreement was reached by the members of the sub-conference, and their conclusions were finally approved by the main Conference and by the Committee of Imperial Defence, which sat for the purpose under the presidency of the Prime Minister. The result was a plan for so organising the forces of the Crown wherever they are that while preserving the complete autonomy of each dominion, should these dominions desire to assist in the defence of the empire, in a real emergency, their forces could be rapidly combined into one homogeneous imperial Army. (Cheers.)

NAVAL MEASURES.

Naval defence was discussed at meetings of the Conference held at the Foreign Office on Aug. 3, 5, and 6. The Admiralty memorandum which had been circulated to the dominion representatives formed the basis of the preliminary conference. The alternative methods which might be adopted by dominion Governments in co-operating in imperial naval defence were discussed. New Zealand preferred to adhere to her present policy of contribution; Canada and Australia preferred to lay the foundation of fleets of their own. It was recognised that in building up a fleet a number of conditions should be conformed to. The fleet must be of a certain size in order to offer a permanent career to the officers and men engaged in the service; the "personnel" should be trained and disciplined under regulations similar to those established in the royal Navy, in order to allow of both interchange and union between the British and the dominion services, and with the same object the standard of vessels and armaments should be uniform. A remodelling of the squadrons maintained in Far Eastern waters was considered on the basis of establishing a Pacific Fleet, to consist of three units in the East Indies, Australia, and the China Seas, each comprising, with some variations, a large armoured cruiser of the new "Indomitable" type, three second-class cruisers of the "Bristol," type, six destroyers of the "River" class, and three submarines of the "C" class. The generous offer of New Zealand and then of the Commonwealth Government to contribute to imperial naval defence by the gift each of a battleship was accepted, with the substitution of cruisers of the new "Indomitable" type for battleships, these two ships to be maintained one of the china and one on the Australian station. Sperate meetings took place at the Admiralty with the representatives of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and general statements were agreed to in each case for further consideration by their respective Governments.

DISTRIBUTION.

As regards Australia, the suggested arrangement is that with some temporary assistance from imperial funds the Commonwealth Government should provide and maintain the Australian unit of the Pacific Fleet. The contribution of the New Zealand Government would be applied towards the maintenance of the China unit, of which some of the smaller vessels would have New Zealand waters as their headquarters. The New Zealand armoured cruiser would be stationed in China waters. As regards Canada, it was considered that her double seaboard rendered the provision of a fleet unit of the same kind unsuitable for the present. It was proposed according to the amount of money that might be available that Canada should make a start with cruisers of the "Bristol" class and destroyers of the improved "River" class a part to be stationed on the Atlantic seaboard and a part on the Pacific. In accordance with an arrangement already made, the Canadian Government would undertake the maintenance of dockyards at Halifax and Equimault, and it was a part of the arrangement proposed by the Australian representatives that the Commonwealth Government should eventually undertake the maintenance of the dockyard at Sydney. Papers containing all the material documents will be laid before Parliament in due course, and it is hoped before the conclusion of tha session. (Cheers.)

## WOMAN WARRIOR.

### "The Panther's" Raids at Melilla.

Melilla, August 27.

To-day General Marina set out for La Restinga, whence he will proceed to inspect the camp at Zoco el Arba.

The rumours of an attack at Cape Agua telegraphed by certain correspondents are incorrect. Sniping continues on both sides.

Lisbon, August 27.

The latest attacks on the Spanish convoy, according to telegrams from Melilla, have been led by a Moorish woman, whose extraordinary courage and wiliness have gained her the name of "The Panther." The attacks led by her are always of such violence and audacity that she now causes a superstitious panic among the Spanish soldiers. A change in the Spanish tactics has been observed, ambuscades and also the system of explosive mines used in the Russo-Japanese war now being employed.

Enthusiasm prevails in Melilla at the occupation of Zoco el Arba, near La Restinga, which is the second step of the advance to Cape Agua. When the troops reach Zeluan three sides of Mount Gurugu will be surrounded, rendering its occupation easy should the Moors not retreat from their other positions before.

Magannus, chief of the important Kabyles, a fanatical agitator and enemy of Spain, has besought pardon of General Marina, going to El Arba and placing himself at the disposal of the Spanish.

Madrid, August 27.

Nine wounded officers and thirty-two privates are in hospital at Melilla. A gunner was struck by lightning and seriously injured at a spot near the railway line. The hostile Riffians who are keeping near the position of Cape Agua number only about two hundred.

The "Imparcial" to-day publishes an interview with the Acting Premier, who is described as saying, The Sultan may write letters to the Riffians directing them to cease hostilities, but for several years he has had no effective authority in the Riff county. Therefore he can practically guarantee nothing; so we must ensure the safeguarding of our interests, and the accomplishment of the necessary work of pacification and civilisation. Spain will not desist from nor even interrupt her military action."

## THE MARQUIS OF STAFFORD.

### Coming of Age Rejoicings at Trentham.

### LORD CURZON ON DUKES.

Trentham, August 27.

At Trentham Hall, Staffs, this afternoon the coming of age of the Marquis of Stafford, eldest son of the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland and heir to 1,358,000 acres with a rent roll of £141,667 was celebrated with immense enthusiasm, but with nothing like the splendour which, thirty-seven years ago and marked the attainment of his majority by the present duke.

At that time Trentham hall was full of guests, who included the King, then Prince of Wales. Now the hall is shorn of its glories deserted and dismantled and the Duke has offered to present it to the united Pottery towns.

Elaborate celebrations of the Marquis of Stafford's coming of age will be held later in the year at Dunrobin, Sutherland, and Lilleshall, Shropshire, but they can be attended with no greater enthusiasm than was displayed by the tenants and children who gathered at Trentham Hall to-day. Early in the afternoon dinner was given to 160 old people. Then at three o'clock 1,200 children were entertained, and an hour later about 800 cottage tenants and workmen of the ducal estate also arrived to enjoy the hospitality of the Duke and Duchess.

Many of the buildings outside the park were decorated and a fine triumphal arch of flowers had been erected at the park gates. The children and tenants came from five parishes, all on the Duke's enormous estate and it will be difficult to find anywhere a healthier, better looking company of children. Their rosy chubby faces were delightful to look upon and their eyes were dancing with excitement.

A little after four o'clock the Duchess of Sutherland and the Marquis of Stafford arrived accompanied by Lord Curzon of Kedleston and Miss Chaplin, and as soon as the little ones who were still in the marquee finishing a delightful repast caught sight of the Duchess and her son they gave a tremendous cheer and kept it up until one thought they would never stop.

The Duchess and the young heir bowed and smiled, and then everyone—the ducal party the tenantry and the children—went to the terrace, where there was some speech-making.

SPEECH OF THE HEIR.

An address to the Marquis of Stafford from the tenants was read and he replied briefly. He is a very handsome, fairhaired young man and though he was nervous, he made the best of impressions. In the tenants' address the hope had been expressed that one day the Sutherlands would return to Trentham and restore "some, at least, of its old glories," and the Marquis of Stafford said he hoped this might be possible. He heartily thanked those present for their welcome, and said his father regretted his inability to be with them, his absence being caused by the demands of business. The young Marquis was most enthusiastically applauded.

Then there came a surprise. Lord Curzon of Kedleston was asked by the Duchess to speak on her behalf and he made a graceful little address, in which he felicitated the Marquis of Stafford on his majority, and went on to speak of one of the topics of the day.

"I hope," he said, "you will not allow the preaching of demagogues to break down the happy state of affairs that has so long prevailed here, and that although our young friend here will, in the fulness of time, as we hope, one day be a duke, you will not therefore believe that dukes belong to a suspicious or reprehensible class of persons. Instead of this they are, in my opinion, animated by a desire to do their duty to sustain their great responsibilities, and to hand on, as their forefathers handed to them, the traditions and obligations of their name."

Just after the speaking had ended the Grand Duke Michael and Countess Torby arrived, and joined the Duchess and Marquis in watching the games. To-night a great bonfire is to be burned on an eminence opposite Trentham Hall. The Duchess of Sutherland and her son will to-morrow moto over the ducal estate, visiting some of the tenants

## THE MURDER OF SIR CURZON WYLLIE.

### The Memorial.

SECOND LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following is the second list of subscriptions to the memorial to Sir Curzon Wyllie:—

The Maharaja Scindiah of Gwalior, £60; the Majisanebs of Bharatpore, £31; Anonymous, from Hyderabad, £26 5s. Sir Edward Bradford and Mr. R. N. Mookerjee, £10 10s. each; Mr. Sayad Hussain Bilgrami, £10; Surg-Gen. Sir L. Spencer, Major-Gen. J. Black, Col. P. W. Bannerman, Surg.-Major John Ince, Sir Henry Seymour King, K.C.I.E., M.P., Mrs. Osborn Wilkinson, and Mr. Edulji Dinshaw, £5. 5s. each; Sir A. Wollaston, Sir H. Even James, Sir George and Lady Bartley, Mr. W. B. Jones, Mr. T. Buchanan. M.P., Mr. G. H. M. Ricketts, Sir Dennis FitzPatrick, Surg.-Gen. Branfoot, Sir James Walker, and Mr. F. C. le Marchant, £5 each; Sir James Bourdillon (second donation), Colonel Powlett (second donation), Dr. Pollen, Major-Gen. J. Berkeley, Col. Sir Neville Chamberlain, Sir E T. Candy, Sir A. J. Cappell, Sir J. B. Lyall, and Miss E. J. Beck, £3 3s. each; Col. W. J. Muir and Sir Frederick. Upcott, £3 each; Lord Ampthill, the Duchess of Grafton, Dowager Lady Couper, Sir A. Martindale (second donation), Sir Charles Crosthwaite, Mr. H. G. Prevor, Sir Charles Rivaz, Mr. Henry Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Arbuthnot, Mr. John Lee Warner, Sir James Monteath, Mr. T. J. Bennett, Mr. F. Loraine Petre, Admiral Sir N. Bowden-Smith, Col. J. Ewing, Col. J. H. Newman, Sir F. Withmore Smith, Mr. J. E. Ferrard, Mr. J. R. FitzGerald, Col. T. Cadell, Col E. J. Lugard, Dr. J. Anderson, Col. C. E. Yate (second donation), Col. O. T. Duke, Major J. W. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Street, Major-Gen. F. W. Benson, Mrs. V. B Macbean, Mr. H. H. Shephard, Sir Arnold White, Sir James Thomson and Sir P. P. Hutchins (second donation), £2 2s each; Mr. J. Bowring, Mr. Matthey, and Col. F. Barrow, £2 each; twenty-one subscriptions below £2. £20 9s.—total £363., which, with the total of the first list, published in the "Times" of Aug. 9th, £9390-14s makes a grand total of £753-14s.

The Executive Committee invite subscriptions, which may be sent to Messrs. Henry S. King and Co., 9, Pall Mall, S. W., Messrs. Grindlay and Co., 54 Parliament Street, S. W., or to Col. Sir Donald Robertson, Parkham, Binfield, Berks.

The following have been added to the General Committee:—Lord Midleton, Sir George Bartley, Dr. Thornton, Col. Bannerman, Col. Yate and Mr. Reginald Barratt.

LETTER FROM THE MAHARAJA SIR PERTAB SINGH.

Maharaja Sir Pertab Singh has addressed the following striking letter to the "Times",—

Sir,—I shall feel much obliged if you will kindly permit me to avail myself of the columns of your valuable paper in giving expression to my deep sympathy with the survivors of the late Colonel Sir. W. Curzon Wyllie, whose dastardly assassination in England at the hands of an Indian student has sent a thrill of horror and indignation throughout the length and breadth of the British Empire. I have not had the pleasure of Sir Curzon's personal acquaintance, but I knew him by reports to be a thorough gentleman of upright principles, very popular with all the Indians with whom he was brought into contact, and entertaining great solicitude for the welfare of the Indian students in Great Britain. His untimely end is, therefore, in my opinion, an irreparable loss to India.

Murder, as a rule, is an atrocity extremely revolting to the tenderness of human nature; so the tragic occurrence cannot but be viewed with the utmost abhorrence and dismay by the general public. But the Hindus find in this case a special occasion for grief, resentment and concern, as absolutely un-Hindoo as the deed was, it was perpetrated by a Hindu under a false conception of patriotism, which, in the train of its baneful consequences, is calculated to drag them down in the estimation of the civilised world, and cast a stigma on the glorious traditions of their law-abiding and peaceful characteristics. The widespread expressions of public denunciations emanating from them present, however, a relieving feature; and I hope I may safely conclude, from their unanimous condemnation of the murderer as an irresponsible maniac and his foul act as a detestable crime of the first magnitude, that their innate natures generally cling to the noble precepts of their ancient civilisation, which, through all the long stretches of time, has viewed anarchism with repugnance, and has branded the crime as highly ignoble and infamous. "Ahinsa" and "Daya" (harmlessness and compassion to living beings) are considered among them to be Divine properties, the practice of which is constantly enjoined by the Shashtras for the evolution of their souls. All acts divorced from these moral impulses are stigmatised as unworthy of humanity, rendering the goal of "Moksh" (emancipation from the cycles of births) still more difficult to obtain. The "role" of a bravado, which the cold-blooded and callous assassin has played in this case, has not only been devoid of a true sense of his duties towards his motherland, whose progress by his foolish act he has considerably jeopardised, but has also from its fierce and blood-thirsty character, ignored the sanctity of these noble injunctions. The crime is therefore as irreligious as it is socially and politically condemnable. Born as it is of evil propensities in humam nature, according to the Hindu Scripture and dissertations of Hindu sages on philosophy, morality, and polity, it is religiously demoniacal, as it brings about all the miseries of hell for its perpetrator, and is socially and politically cowardly, unprincipled, and lawless, as it is not only immoral, but also tends to the disintegration of society.

I hope, therefore I shall voice the sentiments of the whole Hindu public of the Bharat Varsha, when I say that their sacred traditions, too deeply ingrained as they are in their nature to be at all wiped off by the vicissitudes of time, totally disavow any sympathy and that they cannot, from their hereditary inclinations, associate themselves with the anarchist propaganda which has fastened itself upon the morbid imaginations of a few ignorant and unfortunate individuals. If I may venture to say so, politically speaking such a course of conduct, instead of doing any good, is calculated to involve the people's welfare. The merciful Providence, in his Divine dispensation, has placed India under the benign protection and government of the British Throne and has thus saved it from those internecine struggles which marked the history of the ante-British rules and which would otherwise have doomed its people of heterogeneous castes and creeds to inevitable destruction. To the British we must, therefore, look for a helping and guiding hand for the regeneration of the country, and we must do all that lies in our power to co-operate with them in their noble work in this direction. In doing so, we may, by constitutional means, reasonably approach them for the redress of our grievances and lay before them our own demands; but when these means are preverted into a sort of crusade against their personal safety, they cannot but be denounced as highly culpable and mischievous.

To my mind anarchism is based upon a short-sighted policy. It can scarcely affect the stability of the corporate body of the British Government, grounded as it is upon the rocky foundations of justice, and deeply embedded as it is, in the affections of the people, but the course will certainly prejudice the people's interest. It, is however, satisfactory to find that the Indian spirit of loyalty and patriotism is quite oppose to this nefarious doctrine, and regards Madar Lal's flagrant outrage as an individual act. Let every sane Indian, who has the welfare of the country at heart try, by example and precept, to disillusion similar fanatics of their mistaken views and save others from catching the infection. The Princes of India have not and will not have any sympathy with the anarchists and their unprincipled and profane doings, and will, I am sure, if need be unstintedly place all their resources at the disposal of the Government in stamping them out of the country.

Yours faithfully, Pertab Singh, Maharaja, Major-General, Maharaja of Jummu and Cashmere State.

Commenting on the above, the "Globe" says:—This important letter expresses the sentiments of the majority of Indians—sentiments which have been unhappily somewhat obscured of late by the seditious utterances of such creatures as Krishnavarma. The assassination of Sir Curzon Wyllie by the student Dhingra was a crime which, as the Maharaja points out, was peculiary abhorrent to Hindu feelings; the fact that it was perpetrated by a Hindu under a false conception of patriotism—and we may add, apparently in consequence of the promptings of a small knot of Extremists who are prepared to demonstrate that the law-abiding and peaceful characteristics" of the Hindus as a race. Happily, the reiterated expressions of disgust for such a crime, which have come in such numbers from India as well as from the Indian students in England, have gone far to remove any hasty feeling that the crime might be passively approved by the fellow-countrymen of the wretched assassin who met his doom a week ago; and despite the seditious actions of a few, actions which would lose much of their significance were they not abetted in the British Parliament, the vast majority of Hindus, as well as Mahomedans, are still agreed with Maharaja Pertab Singh that the British Government in India is "grounded upon the rocky foundations of justice and deeply embedded in the affections of the people." It is authoritative utterances of this kind which utterly disprove the claim of the Extremists to speak for any but themselves in disseminating their propsganda of unrest.

## THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

### The Cretan Question.

The Porte on Aug. 20 received the answer of the Greek Government to its last verbal Note, while a joint communication from the Ambassadors of the four Powers had been handed to Rifaat Pasha the previous night. It is understood that the Ambassadors' communication, while couched in the friendliest terms, strongly urged the Porte to follow a moderate and pacific policy towards the Hellenic kingdom, and to conform to the wishes of the four Powers by negotiating directly with them on the subject of Crete. The Greek reply expressed regret that the assurances previously given had failed to satisfy the Turkish Government. As regards Macedonia, the Greek Government, as soon as the Constitution was established, had given the necessary orders to its representatives in that region. With respect to Crete the Hellenic Government renews the declaration that it will conform in all points to the decisions of the protecting Powers, and will abstain from encouraging agitation in the island.

The Council of Ministers met in Constantinople on Aug. 22. The reply of the Greek Government to the last Ottoman verbal Note was accepted as satisfactory, and it was decided that there should not be further direct communication with the Greek Government in regard to the Cretan question beyond the formal acknowledgment of M. Ralli's reply. The Council also discussed and approved the text of the reply about to be addressed to the protecting Powers in answer to their last Joint Note.

So far as can be ascertained, says the Constantinople correspondent of the "Times" on Aug. 23, the Turkish reply to the Note of the four Powers explains in detail the reasons why Turkey entered into direct negotiations with Greece, among these reasons being the despatch of Greek officers to Macedonia by the Greek Government. The Turkish Note adds that if in future a divergence of opinion on the subject to Macedonia should arise between Turkey and Greece, there exist no reasons in the opinion of the Turkish Government why the powers should intervene in virtue of the Treaty of Berlin since everything is in order and the country is under constitutional government.

The excitement in the provinces is everywhere dying down, and the Press expresses satisfaction with the answer of the Greek Government, which it considers has averted all possibility of a conflict, while official circles are satisfied with the prompt action of the Powers in Crete.

MOROCCO.

A telegram received in Madrid from Melilla states that the Riffs have again attacked Spanish forces, and appear to have suffered severely. The Spanish losses were slight.

Other telegrams from Melilla announce that after an arduous march, the column commanded by General Aguilera, which consists of a regiment of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry a battery, and two detachments of engineers arrived at La Restinga, about fifteen miles east of Melilla, on Aug. 24 and camped there.

The movement of other troops is reported to have begun, but it is impossible to judge whether this means that the advance of the whole force has commenced or whether the movement is merely one rendered necessary by the activity of the enemy at a particular point in the line of defences.

A telegram from Tangier states that the Sultan's representative there has received a letter from the Governor of Alcazar announcing the capture of the Pretender by the Sultan's troops after a fight in which the Pretender lost twenty-five of his followers. The Pretender, it is stated, took refuge in a sanctuary but the building was set on fire and he was made prisoner when trying to escape from it.

FRANCE.

The French Government has released from prison a number of political offenders belonging to the reactionary parties.

It is estimated that the deficit in the French Budget of 1910 will amount to at least £8,000,000. M. Cochery, the new Finance Minister, hopes to meet it by an increase of the tobacco tax, and by giving, for a fee, a State guarantee to the better classes of wine.

SWEDEN.

The strike of workmen is apparently no nearer settlement, although the members of the Non-Socialist Union have, in obedience to the orders of their society, returned to work.

Although 40,000 workmen are idle in Stockholm alone, the life of the capital goes on much the same, with no breach of public order. This is due largely to the prohibition of the sale of all intoxicants and the presence of strong military and police patrols in the streets, with the added knowledge that the Government, backed by public opinion, would repress any disorder with a strong hand. One of the members for Stockholm in the Lower House of the Riksdag on Aug. 23 published an urgent appeal in favour of mediation in the labour conflict. He proposes that public meetings in favour of such mediation should be held all over the country.

The Stockholm Correspondent of the "Times" believes that the Labour party, which is beginning to feel that it has lost the game, would now readily accept mediation, but its contention that a simple return to the "status quo ante" should be the basis of arrangement is quite unacceptable to the other side, which will insist on proper guarantees against constant strikes and breaches of contract.

ITALY.

Early on the morning of Aug. 25 sharp earthquake shocks were experienced in Siena and its vicinity. In Siena itself no damage appears to have been done, but at Buonconventi some houses collapsed, and one person was killed and others were injured.

RUSSIA.

The "Novo Vremya" of St. Petersburg regretfully notes that Japan does not reciprocate Russia's conciliatory policy in the settlement of minor outstanding questions, although both countries are equally interested in cultivating cordial relations.

The "Russ," of St. Petersburg, states that Count Tolstoy's health has been severely shaken by the summary arrest and exile of his Secretary M Gusseff. Count Tolstoy, in a letter to the Press, accuses the Government of persecuting him by striking at his friends.

A St. Petersburg correspondent says that a sanitary inspection of the city, which has been carried out by the agents of M. Stolypin, discloses incredible abuses, and gives rise to grave suspicion of police connivance.

EGYPT.

Cairo, Aug. 25 "Reuter."—The Native Court of Appeal to-day upheld the sentence passed on Aug. 5 by the Native Tribunal upon Sheikh El Shawish, chief editor of the Nationalist organ "El Lewa," for publishing a libellous article on the Prime Minister and others. The Court of Appeal has added three months' simple imprisonment to the original fine of £40.

UNITED STATES.

The tenders for the two 26,000-ton battleships authorised by the last Congress have been opened. The lowest bids were submitted by Messrs. Cramp and the New York Shipbuilding Company; they amount to dols. 4,450,000 and dols. 4,675,000 respectively. The ships will probably be equipped with Parsons turbines, and will have a speed of twenty knots. With their armaments, including twelve 12-inch guns, they are expected to cost over dols. 10,000,000 each. Respecting the two battleships to be recommended in the Naval Estimates for next year the rumour is again revived that the Secretary for the Navy proposes to have them equipped with twelve 14-inch guns, which would probably mean ships of 30,000 tons.

It is announced that the President has instructed the Secretary for War to reduce the strength of the Army from 88,000 to 80,000 men. It is believed that this step is being taken in the interests of economy.

## BUSINESS OF PARLIAMENT.

There was a fairly good attendance in the Hous of Commons on August 20, attracted by the promised statement by the Prime Minister as to the business for the remainder of the session. He made this statement in mbving a resolution providing that for the remainder of the session Government business shall not be interrupted under the Standing Orders dealing with the five and eleven o'clock rule, and that that business shall have precedence. The two chief speakers were Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour, and their remarks were often interrupted by much cheering and laughter.

Mr. Asquith reminded the House that fifteen measures had already passed, including the India Councils Bill, the South Africa Bill, and the Labour Exchanges Bill, and these had received or were awaiting the Royal Assent. The Bills it was not proposed to proceed with included the Established Church (Wales) Bill, the two Milk and Dairies Bills, the Building and Engineering Works Bill, the Houses of Parliament Bill, the Shops (No. 2) Bill, the Hops (No. 2) Bill, the Places of Worship Enfranchisement Bill, the County Courts Bill, and the London Electric Supply Bill. Among the controversial Bills the Government would proceed with were the Finance Bill, the Irish Land Bill, and the London Elections Bill. Of Bills that were in the main non-contentious the Government proposed to proceed with were the Housing and Town Planning Bill, House Letting and Rating (Scotland) Bill, two Naval Bills necessary to carry out the proceedings of the Imperial Conference, the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, and County Councils Mortgages Bill. There were other Bills which had not yet been introduced which it was hoped might be passed, one of them, the Development Bill, which, he added amid laughter, the Chancellor of the Exchequer regarded as non-controversial. Other Bills which he enumerated as desirable to become the law were the Workmen's Compensation Bill and the Coal Mines Regulation Amendment Bill. Ten other minor Bills would be dropped if seriously opposed. As to the suggestion that the House should meet earlier in the day, the Government would not take the initiative in making such a proposal, but anything was done in the matter it must be with the general consent of the House.

Mr. Balfour thought they might look forward to the agreeable prospect of spending two or three months more in the pursuit of legislative chimeræ, of which the Government was enamoured. Although apparently, objecting to autumn sessions, the Prime Minister had no objection to asking the House to sit through the ordinary months, then through holidays, and then on through the autumn months. As to suspending the eleven o'clock rule, the Prime Minister had a fine sense of humour when without a smile he asked the House to go through this barren and empty form. What comfort was it to members to be told that henceforth they must not go to bed at eleven o'clock when, as a matter of fact, they were not allowed to go to bed at all? It was too bad that the House should be kept sitting after Michaelmas because a Minister in distress at a by-election gave a pledge of a Coal Mines Regulation

## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

### THE TEMPERED SPRING COMPANY AND THE FAIR WAGES RESOLUTION.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, August 24, Mr. Hodge asked the Under-Secretary of State for India if he will inquire as to the Tempered Spring, Company, Limited, Burton Weir Works, Sheffield, being approved sub-contractors to his Department having forced their workmen to sign an agreement to withdraw from their trade union, and as to this firm failing to pay the recognised standard rates of the district on such contracts, and take such further action as such inquiry may call for under the provisions of the Fair Wages Resolution of the House.

Master of Elibank: This firm has not, up to the present time, executed any contract or part of a contract for the India Office, nor is it on the list of contractors to the office.

### BRITISH INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

On Wednesday, August 25, Mr. Hart-Davies presented a petition, signed by 8,500 Indian gentlemen in the Presidency of Madras, praying the House to take into consideration the condition of the Indians in the Transvaal and in favour of the repeal of the Asiatic Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1907.

### THE SOCIALIST PRESS AND INDIA.

Mr. W. Thoren asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether there was any truth in the statement which had appeared in the Press that, by proclamation in the "Gazette" for India, the newspaper "Justice," published in this country, had been absolutely prohibited being taken into India; and, if so, upon what grounds that action against the liberty of the Press had been taken.

Master of Elibank: The Government of India represented to the Secretary of State that they regarded the articles in "Justice" directed against British rule in India as inflammatory and mischievous in their effects on certain sections of Indian opinion. The Secretary of State entirely concurs, and has sanctioned their exercise of the statutory powers of prohibition which they have already enforced in the case of Krishnavarma's publication, the "Indian Sociologist."

Mr. MacNeill: Has the Secretary of State himself read the articles in "Justice." To do so might perhaps improve his literary style. (Laughter.)

Master of Elibank: The Secretary of State is entirely familiar with the articles in "Justice."

Mr. W. Thorne: Can the hon. gentleman state how it is that "Justice," which is only one of the Socialist papers circulating in India, should be refused and at the same time similar articles appear in other Socialst newspapers which have not been prohibited.

Master of Elibank: The hon. member's question referred only to this particular paper, "Justice," and the Government of India decided that, in the interests of public peace, the importation of this paper should be prohibited. If the hon. member will bring before me any other Socialist papers I shall be glad to consider the matter. (Laughter.)

Mr. W. Thorne: Surely the hon. gentleman does not think I am quite so foolish as to do that.

### DEPORTATION IN INDIA.

On Thursday, August 26, Mr. O'Grady asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the Government have yet received any report as to whether the case of the nine gentlemen who were arrested and deported in December 1908, under Regulation III. of the Act of 1818, has been reconsidered; and if, so, can he make any statement on the matter to the House.

Master of Elibank: The Secretary of State has not received any report from the Government of India. My hon. friend, if he has the words of the Regulation in his mind, is aware that the reports on January 1 and July 1 are confined to conduct, health and comfort, and the Regulation does not direct that they go beyond these three matters. Of course, there is no reason whatever why the Government of India should not consider the policy of the cases at any date when they may think fit. I can refresh the mind of the hon. member by reading the section of the Regulation referred to: "Every officer in whose custody any State prisoner may be placed shall on January 1 and July 1 in each year, submit a report to the Governor-General in Council, and to the Secretary to Government in the Political Department on the conduct, the health, and the comfort of such State prisoner, in order that the Governor General in Council may determine whether the order for his detention shall continue in force or be modified." That, I submit, refers only to the conduct, health, and comfort of the prisoner, and has no reference whatever to the reasons for which he is being detained.

Mr. O'Grady asked whether the hon. gentleman had observed that the point mentioned in his reply was not that to which the question had reference, and whether he was aware that on two occasions the hon. member responsible at the time to the House for Indian affairs had declared that the cases of these prisoners would be reviewed every six months.

The Master of Elibank said it was true that the information which he had given was not specifically asked for, but he had thought that it would be convenient to the hon. member to have it. He had made it clear that the report to be supplied every six months had reference to the question of the health, comfort, and conduct of the prisoners. If the hon. member pressed the point of his question too closely it would be impossible for the Government of India to consider the cases of these prisoners except, as specified by the Regulation, on two specific occasions in each year.

Mr. O'Grady asked whether the hon. gentleman was not aware that on two occasions those responsible for Indian affairs had declared in the House that the whole case of the deportees would be considered every six months with a view to a recommendation being made by the Government of India for their release.

The Master of Elibank said that the Secretary of State had the question of the deportees constantly in mind and he had not the slightest doubt, if he represented his noble friend aright that he would release those prisoners at the moment when the Government of India considered it would be in the public interest. These cases came up every six months, in accordance with the Regulation which he had read: but the question of the State reasons for the detention of the prisoners was in a different category.

Mr. MacNeill asked if the hon. gentleman had observed that according to the paragraph which he had read, the detention or non-detention of the prisoners was a question for the consideration of the Indian Government and the Secretary of State.

The Master of Elibank said he had already endeavoured to explain that the whole subject of deportation was always engaging the attention of the Secretary of State and the Government of India, and that with regard to it they were not necessarily bound by legislation.

Mr. Ackarness asked whether the words were sufficiently clear—that the Government of India should consider whether the orders for detention should continue in force, and whether the Government were not bound to consider whether the prisoners were to be further detained.

The Master of Elibank replied that he had already stated that it was a question of policy which was for the House. The Prime Minister had made a very emphatic declaration on the subject, and he was not competent for him to argue the question of policy on which the Cabinet had acted, and which had been confirmed by the House. (Cheers, hear.)

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DEMONSTRATIONS of a patent that is likely to have an important effect on the shipping industry have taken place at Sunderland. These were in connection with the new self-discharging collier that the Wear ship-builders and engineers, W. Doxford and Sons, have patented. Vessels are fitted with twin belt conveyers, which discharge the whole of the cargo at the rate of two hundred and fifty tons per hour on each side of the vessel making five hundred tons in all. The cargo is delivered by the belts without handling direct into the trucks on the quay.

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## THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, Aug. 24.

Regular Forces,

Commands and Staff,

The undermentioned appointments are made in India:—Col (temporary Brig-Gen) A Wallace, C B, Indian Army, a colonel on the Staff to be a brigade commander and to retain the temporary rank of brigadier-general while so employed June 28, Col C N Watts from the Half-Pay List, to be an assistant adjutant-general May 20,

Lieut Gen Sir H F Grant G C V O, K C B, from commanding in chief in Malta to be lieutenant of the Power of London vice General Sir R MacG Stewart, K C B placed on retired pay Aug 20, Capt Lord B C Gordon Lennox Grenadier Guards from aide-de-camp to be assistant military secretary to Lieut Gen Sir L J Oliphant, K C V O, C B, commanding in chief Northen Command, vice Brevet Major J A C Quilter, Grenadier Guards whose tenure of that appointment has expired Aug 1, Lieut G C Anne 3rd Northumberland Fusiliers, to be aide-de-camp to Sir J P Rodger, K C M G Governor and Commander in Chief of Gold Coast Colony Aug 14.

Cavalry.

Royal Horse Guards—Second Lieut M J Wemyss to be lieutenant, vice Lord A R Innes-Ker, promoted.

4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards—Lieut R K McGillycuddy, from the Royal Art, to be lieutenant, vice A E Hickman, resigned Aug. 25.

20th Hussars—Second Lieut R G Borwick to be lieutenant, vice G W Browne, promoted July 17.

21st Empress of India's Lancers—Major H B Protheroe Smith retires on retired pay Aug 25.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse Royal Field Art.—Capt N Mc N Gray is seconded for service on the Staff; Supernumerary Capt. G H Stobart is restored to the Establishment, vice D C Spencer Smith; Lieut J A Bowles is seconded for service on the Staff; Capt D C Spencer-Smith to be adjutant, vice G H Stobart Aug. 1. The undermentioned gentlemen cadets from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be second lieutenants:—F A Wanklyn, H A S Wurtele June 24. The undermentioned gentlemen cadets from the Royal Military Academy to be second lieutenants:—C A L Brownlow, L B O'Brien, C W Bayne-Jardine, G Burrard, A L E Fleet, H Russell, A B Bryson, J N Thomson, D B W Fayle, C N Buist, C L J Scott, J Stanford, H O C Anne, J E T Younger, J O C Dennis, R A Spencer, R C Freer, A Christie, H C H Eden, E L B Anderson, J R Barry, F N Mason-Mac Farlane, J E L Clarke, R C W G Firebrace, E J Moorhead, A Stewart-Cox, R W Ardagh, H A Turner, H F C Kempe, K P Atkinson, R K Cotter, L H King-Harman, L H G Darling July 23.

Royal Garrison Art.—Supernumerary Lieut L D Hickes is restored to the Establishment, vice H C Pearson, resigned Aug 3; Qrmr and Honorary Lieut O Marr retires on retired pay Aug 25. The undermentioned gentlemen cadets from the Royal Military Academy to be second lieutenants:—F N C Rossiter, R C Lowndes, A R F Kingscote, L Prickett, H F Francis, R P Pargiter, C C Chambers, H W Crippin, S H Wright, H Swinton Browne July 23.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Major P Ashworth to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col R Leigh, retired Aug 6; Gentlemen Cadet A E Grasett, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be second lieutenant June 24. The undermentioned gentlemen cadets from the Royal Military Academy to be second lieutenants:—C L T Matheson, J W J Raikes, P K Boulnois, H H E Gosset, A B Clough, F G Hyland, M W T Webb, E L Morris, R E Dewing, W M Fowle, D A Hutchison, H M Fordham, F E Buller, G Le Q Martel July 23, J R Roberts July 31, J R Pinsent Aug 6.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards.—Capt the Hon M B Parker resigns his commission Aug 25.

Scots Guards—Second Lieut Sir G W Abercromby, Bart, to be lieutenant, vice F H Ballantine-Dykes resigned Aug 7.

Infantry.

The Royal Scots Lothian Regt—Second Lieut W A Cliff-McCulloch resigns his Commission Aug 25.

The Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—Second Lieut H F Dawes to be lieutenant, vice E H Nicholson, promoted April 26.

The King's Liverpool Regt.—Supernumerary Lieut. C H Dinnen is restored to the Establishment, vice F A Fynney, resigned Aug. 22.

The Suffolk Regt.—Capt. C C R Murphy reverts to the rank of lieutenant, at his own request, in view of transfer to the Indian Army Dec. 23, 1902.

The Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Inf.—L E C W Wilmer is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial infantry July 23. The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—A R S Sale Hill, in succession to Major A B Whatman, D S O., who holds a Staff appointment; E W Worrall, vice A R S Sale-Hill, seconded for service under the Colonial Office June 6.

The East Yorkshire Regt.—Second Lieut. J G Craufurd to be lieutenant, vice C W Watson, resigned Aug. 4.

The Bedfordshire Regt—Second Lieut. A W C Richardson to be lieutenant, vice E S C Grane, seconded July 17.

The Royal Irish Regt.—Capt M H E Welch is seconded for service on the Staff Aug 3; Lieut E G Collings reverts to the rank of second lieutenant at his own request in view of transfer to the Indian Army July 15.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt—Capt E V L Wardle, D S O, resigns his commission Aug 25.

The South Wales Borderers—Second Lieut A E Williams to be liautenant vice A G Board, promoted June 9; Second Lieut H H Hayes resigns his commission Aug 25.

The East Surrey Regt—Capt H D Smalley to be major vice A G Dwyer, retired Aug 4; Lieut C T M Smith reverts to the rank of second lieutenant at his own request in view of transfer to the Indian Army July 16.

The Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt—Capt J R Brunker reverts to the rank of lieutenant at his own request, in view of transfer to the Indian Army May 4, 1907; Second Lieut T H J Gillam to be lieutenant, vice E R Taylor, promoted June 14.

The Border Regt—Supernumerary Lieut G R Sandeman is restored to the Establishment vice H A Askew, seconded Aug 3.

The South Staffordshire Regt—Second Lieut L F Stephenson to be lieutenant, vice J F Vallentin promoted June 12.

The Dorsetshire Regt,—Lieut. J V C Anderson reverts to the rank of second lieutenant, at his own request, in view of transfer to the Indian Army July 24.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers South Lancashire Regt—Capt A Dickson to be adjutant, vice H T Cotton June 25; Corporal A J C Sinclair, from the King's Liverpool Regt, to be second lieutenant, vice G Edward Collins, admitted to the Indian Army Aug 25.

The Black Watch Royal Highlanders—Major T O Lloyd retires on retired pay; Capt. J B Polick to be major, vice T O Lloyd Aug 25,

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Inf.—Brevet Major L H R Pope-Hennessy, D S O from supernumerary captain, is restored to the Establishment, vice H C Nisbet, seconded April 1.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—The undermentioned to be lieutenants on probation:—G H Dive, L C Hayes, M B, B G Goodwin, A S Cane, T H Dickson, M B, K Comyn, F R Laing, M B, A Gwilym Jones, M B, J M Weddell, P C Field, V P Hutchinson, T W Stallybrass, M B, H G Robertson, M B, R C G M Kinkead, M B, C M Nicol M B, H V Stanley, M B, E C Stoney, M B, A P O'Connor, M B, R M Davies M B, R Gale, M B July 31. The undermentioned lieutenants on probation are seconded under the provisions of Article 300, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907:—L C Hayes, M B, B G Goodwin, F R Laing, M B July 31.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps—Capt A C Welch is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army July 26.

Unattached List for Indian Army.

Gentleman Cadet G M Hutton, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be second lieutenant, with a view to his appointment to the Indian Army Aug 25.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service. The undermentioned ladies to be staff nurses provisionally:—Miss C M Roy, Miss K J Stewart Aug 3.

Memoranda.

General Sir MacG Stewart, K C B, is placed on retired pay; Lieut-Gen Sir C J Burnett, K C B, commanding-in-chief, Western Command, to be general, vice Sir R MacG Stewart; Major-Gen Sir H S G Miles, K C B, C V O, quartermaster-general to the forces, to be lieutenant-general, vice Sir C J Burnett Aug 20; Col C St L Barter, C V O, C B, to be major general, vice Sir F S F Stokes, K C V O, who has retired Aug 14; Col F A Fortescue, on vacating his appointment as General Staff officer, first grade, Cape Colony District, is placed on the Half-pay List July 28; the undermentioned colonels Half-pay List, retire on retired pay:—G A Ashby C B, A N Lysaght Aug 25.

The undermentioned brevet colonels Indian Army to be colonels:—L H Reid judge-advocate-general in India May 1; P M Carnegy assistant adjutant-general May 15; Brevet Col H G Fitton, D S O, Halfpay List aide-de-camp to the King, to be colonel August 19; Lieut Col J E Bush, Durham Light Inf. to be brevet colonel April 15; Major A V L Wood, D S O Half-pay List, retires on retired pay August 25; Second Lieut E H Hester the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, is granted the temporary rank of lieutenant while employed with the West African Regt July 24.

The undermentioned quartermasters and honorary lieutenants are granted the honorary rank of captain:—W W Ganly, the Lancashire Fusiliers; J R Siddall, 6th Inniskilling Dragoon August 16.

The undermentioned native officer, Indian Army, is granted the honorary rank of captain on retirement—Subadar Major Ramchandar Sawant, Sardar Bahadur 3rd Sappers and Miners April 1.

General Reserve of Officers.

J R, Earl Stanhope, late captain, Grenadier Guards, to be captain; Capt J A O'Brien Hobson, from the Clare Royal Field Reserve Art, is transferred with seniority corresponding to that which he held in the Special Reserve of officers Aug 25.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Supplementary List, Royal Field Art—R H Feilden to be second lieutenant on probation Aug 25.

Supplementary List, Royal Garrison Art—H F Heyhood to be second lieutenant on probation Aug 25.

Infantry Battalions.

5th Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt T H Brown to be second lieutenant on probation Aug 2.

4th King's Liverpool Regt—Major F W Barnes resigns his commission and is granted permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform Aug 25.

3rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers—J R W Blake to be lieutenant May 8, Second Lieut E Tudor Jones from the 7th batt, to be second lieutenant on probation May 4.

4th Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Second Lieutenant (on probation) W. H. Anderson is confirmed in his rank.

3rd Hampshire Regt.—Captain and Honorary Major E. O. Russell resigns his commission, and is granted permission to retain his rank, and wear the prescribed uniform Aug. 25.

3rd Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire) Regt,—Major G. H. B. Fletcher resigns his commission, and is granted permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform Aug. 25.

3rd Durham Light Inf.—Honorary Second Lieutenant R. S. Wright late lieutenant 4th Durham Light Inf., to be lieutenant Nov. 1, 1908.

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Admiralty, 25th August.

Chief Boatswain John Paddon has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 16th August.

The Reverend Cecil Willoughby Poignand has this day been appointed a Chaplain in His Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Lieutenant John William Postlethwaite has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 23rd August.

Sub-Lieutenant James Whitla Gracey to be Lieutenant. Dated 24th August.

Admiralty, 26th August.

Staff Paymaster Frederick William Frankis Vining has been advanced to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 24th August.

Paymaster Mackenzie Leask has been advaced to the rank of Staff Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 26th August.

War Office, Whitehall, 27th August.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Colonel George K. Scot-Moncrieff, C.B., C.I.E., from an Assistant Director at Head-Quarters, to be a Chief Engineer, and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed, vice Colonel P. T. Buston, C.B., D.S.O. Dated 21st August.

Colonel Francis J. Anderson, from the Halfpay List, to be an Assistant Director at Head-Quarters, vice Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, C.B., C.I.E. Dated 21st August.

The name of Lieutenant-Colonel William P. Blood is as now described, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of 20th August.

Brevet Major Neville J. G. Cameron, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be a Brigade Major, vice Captain C. W. Pearless. The South Wales Borderers, appointed a Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General. Dated 18th August.

Major Harry E. Cadell, Artillery, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir H. Barron, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., Governor of Tasmania. Dated 20th August.

Major Robert N. Greathad, Royal Artillery, from a Staff Captain, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General at Headquarters, vice Captain A. H. H. Wilson, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment.) Dated 24th August.

Captain Edward L. Ellington, Royal Artillery, to be a Staff Captain at Headquarters, vice Major R. N. Greathed. Dated 24th August.

Captain Robert G. Parker, The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), to be attached to the General Staff (graded Brigade Major), vice Major H. C. de la M. Hill, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment who has vacated that appointment, under the provisions of Article 32, Royal Warrant for pay and promotion 1907. Dated 22nd August.

Lieutenant Henry G. Vaux, from the Half-pay List, to be Aide-de Camp (extra) to Sir T. D. Gibson-Carmichael, Bart., K.C.M.G., Governor of Victoria. Dated 12th August.

Lieutenant Christopher H. Robinson, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), to be Aide-de-Camp to Sir S. Olivier, K.C.M.G., Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica. Dated 20th August.

Establishments.

Royal Military Academy, Captain Cyril A. Lyon, Royal Artillery, from an Officer of a Company, Class A, to be Commander of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, vice Captain G. H. Addison, Royal Engineers, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 3rd August.

Lieutenant Ernest J. Cummins, Royal Artillery, an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, to be advanced from Class B. to Class A., vice Major Lord A. H. Browne, retired. Dated 24th July.

Experimental Staff, Major William St. C Bland, Royal Artillery, from an Instructor in Gunnery (1st Class) to be Superintendent of Experiments, vice Major F. T. Fisher, Royal Artillery, appointed Superintendent of the Royal Gunpowder and Small Arm Factories. Dated 14th August.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Lieutenant Norman Donaldson resigns his Commission. Dated 28th August.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Herbert G. Howell is restored to the establishment, vice J. A. Bowles, seconded. Dated 16th August.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Major Reginald St. G. Gorton is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 7th August.

The undermentioned Captains to be Majors. Dated 7th August.

Robert A. Craig, vice R. St. G. Gorton.

John E. L. Bruce, vice R. A. Craig, seconded.

Edmund H. B. Craster, vice J. E. L. Bruce, seconded.

The undermentioned Supernumerary Lieutenants are restored to the establishment:—

John Patterson, vice C. H. M. Sturges, seconded. Dated 3rd August.

Charles W. Ford, vice I. A. E Edwards, appointed Adjutant. Dated 28th August.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards, Captain Richard L. Dawson is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 20th July.

Second Lieutenant Raymond G. Wavell-Paxton to be Lieutenant, vice E. G. Christie-Miller, promoted. Dated 1st June.

Scots Guards, Second Lieutenant Edward C. T. Warner to be Lieutenant, vice P. Lord Glamis, resigned. Dated 7th August.

Infantry.

The Royal Irish Regiment, Major George M. Grogan retires on retired pay. Dated 28th August.

Captain Edward H.E. Daniel D.S.O. to be Major vice G. M. Grogan. Dated 25th August.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers. The name of Second Lieutenant Basil Hume Badham is as now described and not stated in the "Gazette" of the 3rd August.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Lieutenant William A. Underhill is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 7th August.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment). Second Lieutenant Lionel A Clemens to be Lieutenant, vice I. H. Hutchinson, promoted. Dated 16th May.

Army Ordnance Department.

Lieutenant Kenneth M. Body Royal Field Artillery; to be an Ordnance Officer, 4th Class, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 10th August.

Army Pay Department.

Captain Robert S. Hutchison, Paymaster, to be Major. Dated 22nd August.

Memoranda.

Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Bowes, The Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be Brevet Colonel. Dated 25th August.

Captain Matthew R. Liddon is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List, on account of ill-health, on vacating the appointment of Recruiting Staff Officer (Class II). Dated 28th August.

The undermentioned Officers having been admitted to the Indian Army, and to rank from the dates specified against their names, are granted the rank of Lieutenant from those dates, but without pay or allowances:—

Robert de W. Waller (late Royal Garrison Artillery). Dated 23rd October, 1903.

Ronald D Davies (late Prince of Wales's Own) (West Yorkshire Regiment). Dated 22nd July, 1905.

Reginald S Abbott (late Royal Garrison Artillery) Dated 4th September, 1906.

Douglas Pott (late The Royal Munster Fusiliers). Dated 6th January, 1909.

Army Motor Reserve of Officers.

Captain William L P Mark Wardlaw resigns his Commission. Dated 28th August.

## THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Aug. 27.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr W B Brander, B Cov
Mr C C Garbett, B Cov
Mr R G Pantin, B Cov
Mr Maung Kin, B
Mr H C Kidd, B
Mr P J C Amesbury, B
Major C W H Symonds, M
Mr F C L Clift, M
Mr C H Gadsden, M
Mr F R Dowley, M
Mr S D Pears, M
Brig Gen F H R Drummond, C B, C I E, Inspr Gen, Impl Service Tps
Col H B Borradaile, D S O 34 Sikh Prs
Major E E Preston, S T C
Major C Finch, Dr of Farms
Capt G W Hemans, 29th Lrs.
Capt T S Cox, 16 Cav
Capt C C Tylden-Pattenson, R E
Lieut A H Jukes, 2-9 G R
Lieut K W Pye, R E
Lieut, P N Illingworth, R I M
Lieut A F Maclean, 33 Punj

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr C L Alexander, B Cov, 3 weeks
Mr E G Colvin, C S I, B Cov, 10 days
Mr F D Kiernander, B, 6 mo M C
Mr W E B Gibbons, B, 3 mo M C
Mr W F L Tottenham, B, 1 mo
Mr L F Morshead, B, 1 week
Mr A Plunkett, B, 4 mo M C
Mr G S C Cole, B, 7 days on M C
Mr F E Bull, B, 15 days
Mr J D D Kirkman, B, 7 days on M C
Mr J Watts Russell, B, 10 days on M C
Mr M G Norman, B, 4 mo M C
Miss A E Stocker, B, 6 weeks on M C
Mr J W Van Millingen, Bo, 3 mo M C
Rev Canon J H Beck, Bo, 3 mo M C
Major W S Prentis, 89 Punj, to Feb 15, 1910
Major F H Goldthorpe, 23 Cav, 4 mo
Capt W H Traill, brigade Major, Rangoon, 1 mo
Capt F F Lance, 19 Lrs, 23 mo M C
Lieut H Blackwell, 106. Hazara Prs, to Nov 24, 1909
Second Lieut R P St V Bernard, 6 G R, 2 mo M C
Commander M W Farewell R I M 2 mo
Nursing Sister Miss M C Quinn, Q A M N S I, 6 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr J A Ferguson, B Cov
Mr G S C Cole, B
Mr J D D Kirkman, B
Mr A A McInerny, B
Mr M H Arnott, B
Mr A Rowland, Bo
Capt Sir E A Elphinstone Dalrymple Bart, 117 Mah
Lieut T P Bassett R E

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Total deaths from all causes |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Gomasthadi and Dongri | 3 | 2 | 15 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswad Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada | 1 | 0 | 21 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kematipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Harbour | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Total | 8 | 2 | 89 |
| This day last year | 4 | 4 | 87 |
| Do. 1907 | | | 106 |

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

August 10th 1909.

| Ward. | Alive. | Dead | Found Infected. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | 84 | 35 | 1 |
| B | 259 | 130 | 6 |
| C | 88 | 40 | 0 |
| D | 69 | 29 | 0 |
| E | 218 | 48 | 0 |
| F | 143 | 6 | 1 |
| G | 78 | 4 | 0 |
| Total to date | 930 | 292 | 6 |
| Total rats killed | | | 3,531 |

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THE French Minister of Finance has appointed a special commission of experts to determine the practical means of transforming the present copper coinage into aluminium money. The Commission are especially asked to decide whether the new coins should be made in pure aluminium or mixed with another metal. The new coins, which have been designed by M. Henri Dubois, concern the five, ten and twenty-five centime pieces.

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CONSTIPATION.

A RELIABLE AND LASTING CURE.

Constipation means that there is not a regular and sufficient action of the bowels. It is a very dangerous disorder because it prevents the body's waste from leaving the system and this waste soon turns to poison. This is how many fatal diseases begin; and it is always wise to keep a box of Doan's Dinner Pills handy, and to take a dose whenever a day passes without a motion of the bowels. Doan's Dinner Pills restore to the muscles of the bowels their natural power of discharging the decaying waste matter which would otherwise cause disease. They soften the mass of waste, and so prevent discomfort and pain in passing. This medicine is prepared from pure vegetable extracts, which tone up the whole digestive system, restoring a regular and natural action to the stomach, liver and bowels, and stimulating the flow of the digestive fluids, so that perfect digestion is assured.

"At the birth of my first child," says Mrs. Thorkildsen, of 13, Nile Row, Poole, England, "I had to go under chloroform, as I never seemed to have completely got over the effects of the anæsthetic, for I have suffered ever since from serious stomach troubles and constipation.

"Parts of my body always seemed numbed; there was no feeling whatever in my legs. For days and days I would have fearful headaches, and the cruel throbbing used to make me cry out. Sometimes it came over all dark before my eyes. When I went upstairs quickly my heart throbbed, and I perspired freely.

"I have suffered terribly from constipation, and more than once I have been costive for a whole fortnight. Only a few days ago I had an attack which left me almost dead.

"I am very pleased to tell you that Doan's Dinner Pills have relieved me wonderfully. They have restored a natural action to the bowels, and taken away that terrible numb feeling from the limbs. I cannot say enough for this splendid medicine."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0, or rom Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE RUSSIAN BLOUSE.

Marienbad and Aix have both a great deal to reveal in the matter of dress, writes a Paris correspondent. The season at each of these health resorts always brings something new into the dress scheme, even at a time when Fashion appears to have exhausted herself over her work for the summer months, and to be recouping her energies for the autumn. White is everywhere, and every woman, no matter what her age, has given herself over heart and soul to the seductions of the white gown. One curious feature of the linen frock which could hardly have been expected to make its appearance this year is the "outside" blouse or corsage. This recalls the Russian blouse of many years ago, when it was first introduced, the corsage being fairly loose and pouching just a little over the ribbon belt, which is tied in a flat bow in front, while it has its own little outside basque reaching not quite half-way to the knees, and finished with a deep hem. This is not a style which suits all figures, but it is both pretty and novel when worn by a slight woman, and can be adopted in tussore or shantung as well as in linen.

LOOPED SKIRTS.

Many of the linen skirts have a decidedly narrow appearance round the feet and limbs, the lingerie petticoat being of the softest lawn or cambric and without the "stiff and starched" appearance to which the redoubtable "Stumps" of the children's story was so fondly addicted. For smarterg owns, however, the skirts are very full over the hips and all round, being put into small and close gathers and looped up below the knees over the underskirts with soft bows of ribbon. Fichus—the real Marie Antoinette fichus, with a frill of lace at the base and made of the finest and clearest muslin or chiffon—are to be seen with many of these gowns, folded softly over the shoulders and crossed in front, with the ends concentrated under a single scented blossom.

SIMPLE SASHES.

The sash of the gown of to-day is besides acquiring the bread-and-butter simplicity which distinguished it in the days of our great-grand-mothers. On many of the gowns made for Marienbad and the plages the sash is tied round the waist—whether the gown is made with a tunic, pinafore front, or what not—and floats in long ends behind. This is a welcome change from the many and tortuous devices of the past few months, while it is becoming to all women except those who are troubled with stoutness, and gives a very pretty finish to a muslin gown no matter how plain and unassuming it may be.

HATS OF HYACINTH MAUVE.

In contrast to the heavy felt and velvet-trimmed hats which are being worn this season there is a very pretty light example which can do duty for almost any occasion. This is fashioned of tulle in some soft shade of hyacinth mauve, old gold, hydrangea pink, aluminium, or any shade to match the gown, and which is completely covered with very wide-meshed Greek net. The crown is of the mob-cap persuasion, big and soft, and drawn in with a running string all round, while the brim is fairly wide and likewise closely gathered. The curious feature of this hat, which is as light as a feather besides providing a certain amount of shade, is that it has no trimming, the soft poufs and billows of tulle rendering any supplementary decoration quite superfluous.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," Sept. 9).

Mr. Bhailal Purushottam Shah, First Class Magistrate, Sadar Station, Thana, is invested with power to require security for good behaviour.

Mr. Shamrav Anant Latkar, B. A., to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, East Khandesh, during the absence on leave of Mr. Janardan Ekanath Sahasrabudhe, or pending further orders.

Mr. Shalom Bapuji Israel, proceeding on leave:—Mr. Vinayak Appaji Gupte, B.A., to be District Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar; Mr. Govind Jagannath Padhye to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar pending relief by Mr. B. Israel or further orders.

Mr Raghunath Govind Karkhanis, B, to practise as a Pleader in the Satara

Mr Sakharam Atmaram Desh, B, to practise as a Pleader in th

Mr James Kenyon to b rd of Trustees for the Port he absence on leave of the P Webb, C I E.

Mr Gangadhar Ann of Dindori, now on p do duty as Mamlatdar orders. He should expiration of his leave.

1 Mr. Dinkar Gan dar of Khanapur, to d and Mr Dnyaneshwar to the Assistant Collector to act as Mamlatdar of K

Mr Bhimrao Rangrao Mamlatdar, Fourth Grade, on probation, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr J D Cama, Excise Inspector, Panvel, Kolaba District, on Rs. 150, has been granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 18th August and the following acting arrangement has been ordered:—

Mr V Ferandes, Sub-Inspector, Panvel, Kolaba District, on Rs 75, to act as District Inspector, Panvel, on Rs 150, vice Mr Cama.

Mr Bhikoji Nowroji Italia, a Candidate, to act as Sub-Inspector, Panvel, on Rs 30, vice Mr Fernandes.

Mr Dattatraya Sonji, Temporary Sub-Inspector, Dadar Distillery, Bombay on Rs 25, is appointed Sub-Inspector, Andheri, Salsette Taluka Thana District, on Rs 30, vice Mr R G Karnik, discharged.

Assistant Surgeon K A Contractor, L M & S, has been appointed to the medical charge of the Deccan Convict Gang Hospital, Visapur, as a temporary measure, with effect from the 31st August.

Mr Pahlajrai Kimatrai, Third Grade Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Hyderabad Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 17th August to 16th September inclusive, and Jessaram Chandumal, Head Vaccinator, Hyderabad Zilla, is appointed to act for him.

Candidate Thakurdas Wotumal is appointed Acting Head Vaccinator, Hyderabad Zilla, from 13th August 1909 vice Jessaram Chandumal.

Mr. G. L. Mule, Veterinary Assistant, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Nandurbar in the West Khandesh District vice Mr. D. S. Purohit, resigned.

Mr. Rajmahamad Shaik Imam Munshi is nominated a councillor of the Ahmednagar Municipality vice Mr. Sahadev Raoji Bagde, whose seat has become vacant.

Mr. Govind Anant Kulkarni, Mamlatdar, is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Valva in the Satara District vice Mr. Govind Jagannath Padhye, resigned.

Mr. Ramchandra Dhondder Indolikar Mamlatdar is nominated a member of the Taluka Local Board of Raver in the East Khandesh District vice Mr. Gangadhar Gopal Gokhale resigned.

Mr Bhimsraw Balwant Kulkarni, Range Forest Officer Hukeri, is appointed to be a member of the Yamkanmardi Municipality in the Belgaum District vice Mr. Subrao Shivaram, resigned on transfer.

Mr Anant Shriniwas Naik, Hangal, is appointed to be a nominated councillor of the Haveri Municipality in the

# HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,

*LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,

Proprietor.


# COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 9TH SEPT. 09.] [BOMBAY, 10TH SEPT. 09.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Prev. Mnths. |
|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols ... | 83 13/16 | un chgd |
| 3 do. Rentes ... ... | 98 1/2 | un chgd |
| 3½ do. Sterling Loan ... | 97 3/4 | un chgd |
| 3½ do. Govt Securities.... | 62 13/16 | un chgd |
| *Bar Silver in London | 23 3/4 | 1/16 |
| do. do. 2 months' hence | 23 3/4 | 1/16 |
| Silver in New York ... ... | 51 1/2 | 1/8 |
| Exchange on London at Paris... | 25·15 1/2 | un chgd |
| do. do. do. Berlin.... | 20·42 1/2 | 1/2 |
| do. do. do. New York. | 4·86 1/4 | 1/8 |
| Discount Bank of England Rate. | 2 1/2 | Since 1st April. |
| do Short London Bills | | |
| 3 months' sight. | 1 1/2 | un chgd |
| do. Indian Bank Bills | | |
| 6 months' sight... | 2 3/8 | un chgd |
| do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills... | 2 1/8 | un chgd |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 2 7/8 | un chgd |
| | 5/8 | un chgd |
| Interest Day-to-day Loans ... | 1 | un chgd |
| do. 7-day Market Loans.... | 77/10 3/8 | un chgd |
| Bar Gold (per oz.)..... | | |

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25-32d. unchgd.

Bills on Calcutta Rs. 1,50,000 at 1s. 2 29-32d.

*Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying.

London, Sept. 9.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Bullion | ...£40,306,000 | Inc. £100,000 |
| Public Deposits | ...£ 8,100,000 | Dec. £800,000 |
| Other Deposits | ...£47,900,000 | Inc. £1,300,000 |
| Government Securities | ...£15,300,000 | Unchgd. |
| Other Securities | ...£29,300,000 | Unchgd. |
| Notes and Gold | ...£29,400,000 | Inc. £500,000 |

The Bank's Reserve is 53 per cent. of the Liabilities.

### COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spots ... ... ... | Large demand, steady. |
| Futures ... ... ... | Easier. |
| East Indian ... ... ... | Quiet. |
| Manchester ... ... ... | Steady. |
| Total Sales ... ... | 15,000 bales* |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export ... | ..... |
| Imports ... ... ... ... | 4,000 |
| Mid-Americans ... ... ... | 6·95—06 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... | 9 7-8 unchgd. |

*Called 4,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

| Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6·61 | 6·60 | 6·60 | 6·60 |
| —12 | —11 | —12 | —12 |

| Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-Apl. | Apl.-May | May-June |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6·61 | 6·61 | 6·62 | 6·62 | 6·62 |
| —12 | —13 | —13 | —13 | —13 |

New York :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... | 20,000 Bales. |
| Do. do. last year ... ... | 18,000 " |
| Exports to Great Britain ... | 7,000 " |
| Do to Continent ... ... | 5,000 " |
| Spot Cotton—12·65—25 | |
| Futures—Month of Oct. 12·26—22 | Declined owing to weakness in Southern spot markets and increased offerings and to longs unloading. |
| Do. do. Dec. 12·35—27 | |

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—12 1-2—1·16

Futures—Month of Oct. 12·23—24

Do. do. Dec. 12·31—26

Closing Tone of Spot—Easy.

### WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—39—Afloat—London—Done.

Red Karachi C. I. F.—Unquoted.

Tone of Wheat.—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—No Sellers—Dull. Steady.

Barletto Russa 62½lbs.—No Sellers—Dull.

### SEEDS.

Rapeseed—

Brown Cawnpore—40 Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp—Done.

Tone of Rapeseed—Firmer.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 49 3-4 Sept.-Oct.—Havre—Buyers.

Tone of Linseed.—Firmer.

Linseed Argentine La Plata 47—Sept.-October—Antwerp—Sellers.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—7 1-4

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. Indian 13s. 6d.

Months of Shipment—November-December.—Value.

Tone of Sugar—Steady.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber, 5s. 1d.—Value.

Arrivals :—

"Castello."

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING] [10TH SEPT. 1909.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| 12 Boxes Gold Bullions | 6,60,489 | London | National Bank |
| 2 Boxes Gold Bullions | 1,15,200 | do | Chartered Bank |
| 1 Box Sova ..... | 61,500 | do | Hongkong Bank |
| 1 Box Gold Bullions | 76,800 | do | IndianSpecie Bank |
| 3 Bundles Rs. ... | 5,000 | Muscat | M Mackenzie & Co |

### EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 8th September 1909.

| By | Bars. | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway..... | 24 | 28,604 |
| B. B. & C.I. Railway | 88 | 100,687 |

### FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent. " 1st July.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. " 15th July.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. " 20th July

Money :—

Borrowers for 3 months at 1 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The Exchange Market is steady. Rates are 1s. 3 7-8d. for T. T., 1s. 3 7-8d. to 1s. 3 29-32d. Bank Demand, and 1-4 for 3 months' Sight Credit Bills. Far Eastern rates are practically unchanged.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London | 1s. 3 7-8d. |
| Demand Draft | 1s. 3 7-8d. to 1s. 3 29-32 |
| Credits—3 months' sight ... | 1s. 4d. |
| Do 6 months' sight... | 1s. 4 1-8d. to 1s. 4 5-32d. |
| Do 4 months' sight—France | 168 |
| Do 3 months' sight—Marks | 136 3-4 |
| Hongkong—30 days' sight... | 130 1-4 |
| Yokohama—30 days' sight ... | 152 3/4 |
| Amoy—30 days' sight ... | 173 1-4 |

Government Paper :—

This market opened at 94 5-8 for the 30th September settlement, and gradually advanced to 94 3-4 at which there were sellers at the close. Ready Paper kept 1-8 per cent. higher. A fair business has been placed to-day. The Calcutta rates were reported in the forenoon as 94 7-8 and 94 5-8, respectively, for ready and one month's forward delivery.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash ... | Rs. 94-14 | Sellers. |
| 1st Settlement... | " 94-12 | |

Bullion :—

Bar Silver in London advanced 1-16d. Yesterday at 23 3-4 for ready as well as forward delivery in 2 months. The ride was caused by the Indian buying. The American rate was up 1-8 cent at 51 1-2. Our local market kept in the vicinity of 60-15, ex-duty for ready as well as October delivery all day. The November settlement kept one anna higher. A small business only is reported. The up-country demand during the week was on average about 60 Bars per day.

Bar Gold closes as under :—

| | Rs. | a. | p |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Fine Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 3 | 0 |
| Australian Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 2 | 0 |
| Bombay Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 1 | 0 |
| English Sovereigns ... ... | 15 | 7 | 0 |
| English Dragon Sovereigns ... ... | 15 | 1 | 6 |
| Silver ex Duty—Ready | 60 | 15 | 0a |
| Ditto 1st Settlement | 60 | 15 | 0a |
| Ditto 2nd Settlement | 61 | 0 | 0a |

a Steady.

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

| LIABILITIES— | Increase. Rs. | Decrease. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits ..... | ..... | 18,98,000 |
| Other Deposits ..... | ..... | 17,61,000 |
| Sundries ..... | ..... | 36,000 |
| ASSETS— | | |
| Government Securities ..... | ..... | 15,74,000 |
| Other Authorized Securities | ..... | 2,01,000 |
| Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ... | ..... | 6,19,000 |
| Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ... | 4,99,000 | ..... |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased ..... | ..... | 48,000 |
| Bullion ..... | ..... | 9,000 |
| Balances with other Banks.. | 4,59,000 | ..... |
| Sundries ..... | 35,000 | ..... |
| Cash ... ... ... ... | 30,34,000 | ..... |

Council Bills :—

At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 20 lakhs only 2.30 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 3 29-32d. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 4.20 lakhs and for next week 20 lakhs are again advertised for sale. To-day extras are advised of 1.50 lakh Bills 1s. 3 29-32d.

The mail of the 27th August brings £30,000 silver, and £70,000 gold for Bombay, and £10,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta ... ... ... | nil | |
| Bombay ... ... ... | Rs. | 12,00,000 |
| Madras ... ... ... | " | 6,00,000 |
| Total... | Rs. | 18,00,000 |

The mail of the 3rd September brings £10,000 silver, and £60,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta ... ... ... | Rs. | 10,000 |
| Bombay ... ... ... | " | 3,40,000 |
| Madras ... ... ... | " | 80,000 |
| Total ... | Rs. | 4,30,000 |

The mail of the 10th September brings £20,000 silver and £50,000 gold for Bombay, and £20,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta ... ... .. | Rs. | 1,50,000 |
| Bombay ... ... ... | " | 20,000 |
| Madras ... ... ... | " | 2,10,000 |
| Total... | Rs. | 3,80,000 |

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

| | Total for week | Total since 1st Oct. 1908 | Total same time last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandeish ... ... ... | | 305,115 | 173,626 |
| Central India ... ... | | 107,577 | 61,499 |
| Barsee and Nugger ... | 79 | 129,463 | 117,123 |
| Berars ... ... ... | | 340,502 | 315,437 |
| Central Provinces ... | ... | 154,927 | 242,816 |
| Total Oomras... | 79 | 1,037,584 | 910,501 |
| Dholleras ... ... | 76 | 205,028 | 185,259 |
| Broach... ... ... | ... | 191,023 | 208,169 |
| Coompta and Dharwar | 288 | 197,878 | 219,227 |
| Westerns ... ... | 122 | 50,898 | 24,509 |
| Bengals N.-W. P. ... | 422 | 277,398 | 335,432 |
| Bengals, Rajputana ... | 323 | 69,379 | 40,8 |
| Sind ... ... ... | ... | 30,640 | 50,7 |
| Persian ... ... ... | 87 | 4,244 | 2,[illegible] |
| American ... ... | ... | 13,294 | 46,[illegible] |
| Egyptian ... ... | 117 | 5,480 | [illegible] |
| Other Sorts ... ... | 2 | 1,046 | [illegible] |
| Totals... | 1,516 | 2,093,890 | 2,0[illegible] |

COTTON STATISTICS.

| | Bales 1908-09. | Bales 1907-08. | Bales Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts for the week... | 1,516 | 3,181 | —1,665 |
| Receipts from 1st Oct. 1908 to 9th Sept. 1909. | 2,083,890 | 2,030,808 | +53,082 |
| Shipments for the week | | | |
| Europe ... ... | 2,013 | 5,839 | —3,814 |
| China ... ... | nil | 206 | —206 |
| Japan ... ... | | | |
| Coast Ports ... | | | |
| Total ... | 2,013 | 6,038 | —4,020 |
| Total Shipments from 1st Oct. 1908 to 9th Sept. 1909 ... ... | | | |
| Europe ... ... | 598,892 | 636,071 | —37,178 |
| China ... ... | 50,431 | 41,777 | +8,654 |
| Japan ... ... | 619,959 | 371,747 | +248,212 |
| Coast Ports ... | 24,356 | 36,255 | —11,899 |
| Total ... | 1,293,639 | 1,085,850 | +207,789 |
| Afloat for Harbour— | | | |
| Europe ... ... | 3,031 | 450 | +2,581 |
| China ... ... | 1,334 | 1,702 | —368 |
| Japan ... ... | | | |
| Coast Ports ... | | | |

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 7th August 1909—13,545 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 31st May 1909—19,406 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

| | Bales |
|---|---|
| Estimated Stock on 1st October 1908. | 400,000 |
| Receipts from 1st October 1908 to 9th September 1909 ... ... ... | 2,083,890 |
| | 2,483,890 |
| Shipments from 1st October 1908 to 9th September 1909... ... ... | 1,293,639 |
| | 1,190,251 |
| Afloat ... ... ... ... ... | 4,385 |
| | 1,185,866 |
| Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail ... ... ... | 1,053,320 |
| Stock of Cotton in all hands on 10th September 1909 ... ... ... | 132,566 |

## EXPORTS.

### COTTON.

Market Report :—

During the early part of the week the American markets were closed, but Liverpool took the lead and advanced 14 points all round. The American markets re-opened with a moderate rise, but have since given way, and close weak with a sharp drop, which has been followed by Liverpool. Nothing of importance has occurred, beyond the issue of the First Ginners' Report, which, however, cannot be taken as a guide in any way. Sales in Liverpool have been very large, but receipts of New Crop at the Ports are fairly heavy, and unless further bad reports of the crop are received we may see a decline for a time.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets, as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :

| | Last week. | This week. | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| LIVERPOOL— | | | |
| Spot ... ... | 6·83 | 6·95 | + ·12 |
| Futures, Sept-Oct. | 6·81 | 6·81 | ...unchged |
| Do. Nov.-Dec. | 6·50 | 6·50 | ...unchged |
| NEW YORK— | | | |
| Spot ... ... | 12·80 | 12·65 | — ·15 |
| Futures, October ... | 12·41 | 12·23 | — ·18 |
| Do. December ... | 12·47 | 12·35 | — ·12 |
| NEW ORLEANS— | | | |
| Spot... | 12 7-13 | 12 1-2 | + ·1-16 |
| Futures, October ... | 12·33 | 12·23 | — ·10 |
| Do. December... | 12·41 | 12·31 | — ·10 |

During the early part of the past week there was a sharp advance in prices in the local market, and a large business was done in nearly all descriptions and for all deliveries, exporters being the principal buyers. Sellers were tempted by the prices offered. Later on, further large selling orders were received from up-country, but these, coming as they did when Home advices were easier, and buyers were withdrawing from the market, had a depressing effect, and rates quickly gave way. At the close there is little doing and the market is quiet at our quotations. Changes on the week are small and somewhat irregular.

Stocks of ready cotton are now so small that business is necessarily limited. Many of the mills are closed, and others are working short time until new crop begins to arrive in the market. A few of the mills are however well stocked.

Crop accounts continue satisfactory. Fine weather is now required and there are signs of a break setting in. The rainfall, so far, has been abundant and general, and prospects of excellent yield are entertained.

LATER.

A large business is reported this afternoon in Broach and Oomras, buyers having come out at the decline. Other descriptions have also been in demand, and the market closes steady at our quotations.

QUOTATIONS :—

| | Rs. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach ... ... | 281-2 | Mar. 1910 |
| Good M. G. Broach ... ... | 268 | " " |
| Fine M. G. Wurdha Hinguughat | 253 | Jan. 1910 |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ... | 251 | " " |
| Fine M. G. Yeotmal ... ... | 247 | " " |
| Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon | 243 | " " |
| Fine M. G. Dhamangaum-Pulgaon. | 243 | Dec. 1909. |
| Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ... | 240 | Jan. 1910 |
| Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ... | 248 | Dec. 1909 |
| Fine M. G. Amraoti ... ... | 240 | Jan. 1910 |
| Fine M. G. Muttia ... ... | 226 | " " |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish... ... | 220 | " " |
| Fine. M. G. Khandeish ... | 227 | " " |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish ... | 235 | Dec. 1909 |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... ... | 218 | Jan. 1910. |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... ... | 227 | Dec. 1909. |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... ... | 241 | Nov. 1909. |
| F. G. H. G. Bengals ... | 202 | Jan. 1910. |

Liverpool Opener :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Opening Tone ... ... | ... | Easier. |
| Estimated Sales ... | ... | 15,000 bales. |
| Total Imports ... ... | ... | 5,000 " |

Future Delivery Prices :—

| Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6·52 | 6·51 | 6·51 | 6·51 |
| —09 | —09 | —09 | —09 |

| Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | Mar.-Apl. | Apl.-May. | May-June. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6·52 | 6·52 | 6·52 | 6·53 | 6·53 |
| —09 | —09 | —10 | —10 | —09 |

### FREIGHTS.

The Market has been fairly steady during the week and a fair amount of business has been done.

Receipts of produce into Bombay during the past week have amounted to 7,000 tons only against 9,600 tons this time last year.

For Antwerp, the s.s. "Daldorck" ready, filled up with about 1,200 tons at 12s. For Dunkirk, 14s. has been done for December. For Havre, 14s. seeds is reported, September-October, sellers' option. For Hamburg, about 500 tons per month, January to May, has been done at 14s. seeds cotton; and for September business was done at 13s. 6d. For Genoa, 13s. 9d. has been done for September. For Hull, 700 tons a month, January to May, has been booked at 12s. 9d. and 1,000 tons was for December at the same rate. For Leith, 3,300 tons was booked for January at 13s. By the Anchor Line 10s. 6d. seeds has been done for November. For January to April business has been done p.p. at 14s. 3d. seeds and cotton, Havre and Hamburg 6d. extra.

Messrs. Chugandas and Co. quote :—

Antwerp 14s. seeds, 14s. 6d. cotton, per s. s. "Arabstan."

Antwerp 13s. 6d. seeds, 14s. cotton, September shipment.

Hav[illegible] 14s. seeds, 16s. 6d. cotton, Sep.-Oct., sellers' opti[illegible]

[illegible] 14s. seeds, 15s. cotton, September.

[illegible] seeds, 15s. cotton, September.

[illegible] they quote :—

[illegible] 13s. 6d. seeds, 14s. cotton.

[illegible] 13s. 6d. seeds, 14s. cotton.

[illegible] 14s. seeds, 15s. cotton.

[illegible] 14s. seeds, 15s. cotton.

[illegible] to June, 14s. 6d. p. p.

[illegible] Trieste Venice quote [illegible] September; 14s. seeds, [illegible] 16s. 6d. respectively [illegible] 16s. 6d. December [illegible] and 1s. extra for [illegible] month. [illegible] December 15s. [illegible] January to May [illegible] and for June 14s. 6d. seeds, 15s. [illegible] 6d. cotton.

The B. I. S. N. Coy. quote for Antwerp, September 13s. light seeds and poppy, 13s. seeds and 13s. 9d. cotton. For October they are not selling. For November their rates are 13s. 6d., 13s. 9d. and 14s. and for December 13s. 9d., 14s. and 14s. 3d.

The Wilson Line to Hull quote 14s. seeds, September; for October are not selling; for November 12s. 6d. seeds, and December to June 13s. 6d.

The market closes steady.

No fixtures are reported this week.

### SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—

There has been an improvement both in the Home markets and here during the past week, and prices are steadier. At the close we quote as under :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... | Rs. | 8 9 0 | B. T. |
| Sept.-Oct. ... | Rs. | 9 1 6 | R. T. |
| April-May ... | Rs. | 8 3 0 | R. T. |

RAPESEED :—

A small business has been done during the interval. There is little change to report in prices which close as under :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready Brown Kutni ... | Rs. | 6 11 0 | B. T. |
| Ready Yellow Gujarat ... | " | 7 5 0 | " |
| Ready Yellow Cawnpore ... | " | 7 1 0 | " |
| Brown Delhi, April-May ... | " | 7 1 0 | R. T. |

GINGELLYSEED :—

Prices are steady and only a small business has been done.

We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bold White 85 per cent. | Rs. | 43 0 0 | Nov.-Dec. |
| White Khandeish .. | " | 47 0 0 | September-Oct. |

Poppyseed :—

The market has ruled quiet with little doing.

We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | Rs. | 9 9 0 | B. T. |

Safflower Seed :—

A moderate business has been done and prices have been steady throughout the week. We quote :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | Rs. | 33 12 0 | |
| Sept.-Oct. ... ... | Rs. | 6 14 0 | R. T. |

Cottonseed :—

The market is easier and business has been done at our quotation as under :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready... ... ... | Rs. | 23 0 0 | |

Mowrasseed :—

Prices have been steady with a moderate business passing. We quote :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sept.-Oct. ... ... | Rs. | 5 15 0 | R. T. |

WHEAT :—

Rates have further given way during the past week, and the market has ruled quiet with only a small business doing. We quote at the close :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| White Delhi, Sept. ... | Rs. | 6 0 6 | R. T. |
| White Delhi, April-May ... | " | 5 5 0 | " |
| White Pusri, 85 p.c. Sept. ... | " | 6 0 0 | " |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat ... ... ... | 17,092 | cwts. |
| Linseed ... ... ... | 7,054 | " |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... | 3,251 | " |
| Gingellyseed ... ... | 2,251 | " |
| Poppyseed... ... ... | 2,282 | " |
| Groundnuts ... ... | 1,570 | " |
| Castorseed ... ... ... | 23,996 | " |
| Rice ... ... ... | 85,452 | " |
| Myrabollams ... ... | 751 | " |
| Cottonseed ... ... ... | 12,877 | " |
| Mowrassed... ... ... | 12,604 | " |
| Gram ... ... ... | 6,119 | " |
| Jowar ... ... ... | 1,932 | " |
| Maize ... ... ... | 33 | " |

## IMPORTS.

### PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.—We have no change to report. The market is quiet and prices are steady.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market is quiet and we have no improvement yet to report.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The market continues steady and we have no change to report.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market is very quiet with very little business passing. Prices are steady.

DHOOTIES.—There is no change in this market. Prices continue steady with little demand.

### METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home market shows no change on the week and prices here also are well maintained at the old level. The demand for copper is still slow but for yellow metal is brisk.

### PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling in the market to-day for the undermentioned Brands :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit... | 3 | 7 | 0 |
| Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair... | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Ship Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ... | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ... | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| Cobra Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ... | 3 | 1 | 6 |
| Cobra Brand, New Tins, per pair ... | 3 | 11 | 6 |
| Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ... | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ... | 3 | 9 | 0 |
| Anchor Cases, per case ... ... | ..... | | |
| Silv. light 150 ° cases, per case ... | 5 | 4 | 0 |

### BONDS.

The following are quotations :— Rs. as.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 per cent. Bom. Port Trust Bds, repayable | (1968) | 99-8 | 0 |
| 4 per cent. " Improvement Trust " | (1968)... | 98-8 | 0 |
| 4 per cent. " Municipal Bonds " | (1933)... | 95-0 | 0 |
| 5 per cent. " " " | (1919)... | 107-0 | 0 |
| 5 per cent. " " " | (1925)... | 111-0 | 0 |
| 5 per cent. " " " | (1928)... | 111-0 | 0 |
| 5 per cent. " " " | (1933)... | 112-0 | 0 |
| 5 per cent " " " | (1953)... | 114-0 | 0 |

### SHARES.

The market is quiet and rates have not much fluctuated during this week, and transactions reported, are limited. Bank of Bombay shares are steady at Rs. 1,450 ; Bank of India's have declined to Rs. 67 1/2 ; Bank of Bengal have improved to Rs. 1,485 ; The Bombay Merchants' Bank, Limited, shares have ruled at and about As. 12 premium to Re. 1 premium per share; Indian Specie Bank shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 52 1/2. In Mill Companies, prices have declined in many cases. Bombay United have declined to Rs. 410 ; Central India's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,650 ; Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares have advanced to Rs. 1,152 1-2 ; Crescent's have declined to Rs. 92 1-2 ; David's have fluctuated between Rs. 415 and Rs. 417 1-2 ; Fazulbhoy Mill shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 227 1-2 ; Finlay mill shares are quiet at Rs. 250 ; Imperial's have been put through at Rs. 110 ; Leopold's have changed hands at Rs. 30 ; Kohinoor's have ruled at and about Rs. 725 ; Jamshed's have improved to Rs. 179 ; Madras United have changed hands at Rs. 2,880 ; Manekji Petit's have closed steady at Rs. 3,472 1-2 for October settlement; New Great Eastern shares are weak at Rs. 200 ; New City of Bombay are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 755 ; Phœnix have declined to Rs. 80 ; Sholapur mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 4,360 C. D.; Standard's have dropped to Rs. 1,130 ; Swadeshi's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,245 ; Western India's have declined to Rs. 415. Press shares are steady, Mofussil's at Rs. 775, New Berar's at Rs. 527 1-2 and Indian Cotton at Rs. 135. In miscellaneous Companies, Alcock Ashdown have changed hands at Rs. 283 ; Badham Pile's have declined to Rs. 128 ; Bombay Burmah new issues have changed hands at Rs. 430 to Rs. 432 1-2 and old issues at Rs. 435 to Rs. 437 1-2 ; the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld. preference shares have changed hands at and about Rs. 149 and ordinary shares have dropped to Rs. 87 ; the Bombay Steam Navigation Co.'s ordinary shares are steady at Rs. 350 ; and Preference shares at Rs. 290 ; the Port Canning and Land Improvement Co.'s shares have gradually improved to Rs. 595 ; Shivrajpur's are quiet at Rs. 16 ; Treacher's have changed hands at Rs. 570. In Railway Companies, Tapti-Valley shares are unchanged at Rs. 425 ; Ahmedabad Prantij are steady at Rs. 590 ; Amritsar-Patti's old shares have changed hands at Rs. 117 and new shares have improved to Rs. 10 premium per share. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

### NIZAM'S GOLD MINE RETURN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 9.

The result of crushing at the Hutti (Nizam's) Gold Mine in June is that 940 ozs. of gold were obtained from 2,650 tons of quartz, while 405 ozs. of gold were obtained from 5,800 tons of tailings cyanided, making a total yield of 1,345 ozs. of gold.

### FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION,

| Great Britain. | Continent of Europe. | America. | Australia. | China. | Africa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Brest Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Aden Perfect. |
| Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Valentia Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect |
| Via Suez Perfect. | Via Suez Perfect. | Via Direct Cable Perfect. | ..... | Via Bhamo Interrupted | Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect. |

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 10th September 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs. | Mts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey .. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. | Nil. |
| Teheran .. | 10 | 11 | 55 a.m. | 2 | 5 |
| Suez ..... | 10 | 2 | 25 p.m. | ... | 35 |

NOTICES.

Owing to frequent interruptions direct communication Teheran, Recht telegrams for Recht and following places Mendgil, Enzeli, Khorreemabad, Shaparad and Astara via Teheran can only be accepted at Sender's risk. (10-7-09.)

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge. (10-7-09.)

Chinese administration notifies that traffic is subject to delay owing to bad working of their lines caused by heavy rainfall and floods (24-7-09.)

Yunnam reports Yangtse lines still working badly Route unreliable. (25-8 09).

Saigon Bangkok route interrupted (8-9-09).

Bhamo Route to China interrupted between Tali and Yunnanfu Moulmein route to Siam via Raheng interrupted (10-9-09).

### BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

| Names. | Amount | Paid-up | Last Half-yearly Divid. | Cash Rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay ... | 500 | 500 | 14 p. c. | 1,450 |
| Bank of India... | 100 | 50 | 5 " | 674 |
| Bank of Bengal ... | 500 | 500 | 12 " | 1,485 |
| Bank of Madras ... | 500 | 500 | 10 " | 1,200 |
| The Bombay Merchants' Bank Ltd. | 1 0 0 | 1 0 | ... | prem. ¼ |
| Specie Bank ... | 100 | 50 | 6 " | 52½ |
| Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. | 100 | 100 | 14 " | 280 |
| Punjab National Bk. | 100 | 30 p.c. | 9 " | 120 |
| Bank of Burma... | 100 | 100 | 7 " | 112 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | |
| Chartered Bank... | £20 | £20 | 14 " | £60 |
| Mercantile ... ... | £25 | £12½ | 6 " | £17½ |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor... | £25 | £25 | £1-15s. | xd £93 old issue new issue |
| National Bk of India | £25 | £12½ | 43 p. c. | £30 |
| Poona Bank Ld..... | 100 | 30 | ... | 25 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | Last Half-yearly. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance | 500 | 500 | 15 | 600 |
| Alliance ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | yr. 32½ | 165 |
| Assur Veerjee ..... | 500 | 500 | 50 | 300 |
| Berar Manufacturing | 200 | 200 | 20 | xd 190 |
| Bombay Cotton Mfg. | 500 | 500 | yr. 50 | 900 |
| Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co. | 250 | 250 | Dv. 40 | 525 |
| Bombay United..... | 250 | 250 | 20 | 410 |
| Century ..... | 100 | 100 | 50 | xd 235 |
| Central India..... | 500 | 500 | 85 | 1,650 |
| China ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,000 |
| Chhoi Silk ..... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 535 |
| Colaba, Land & Mill. | 700 | 700 | 50 | 1,152½ |
| Coronation Mills ... | 500 | 500 | 60 | 800 |
| Connaught ..... | 500 | 300 | 25 | 250 |
| Coorla ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | xd 620 |
| Crescent ..... | 100 | 100 | 5 | xd 92½ |
| Crown ..... | 500 | 500 | qr. 60 | 1,100 |
| Currimbhoy ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 | 1,000 |
| David ..... | 250 | 250 | 20 | 415 |
| Ebrahim Pabany..... | 250 | 250 | 10 | 186½ |
| Emperor Edward ... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 750 |
| Empress ... ... ... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 290 |
| Fazulbhai ..... | 250 | 250 | 10 | 227½ |
| Finlay Mills ..... | 250 | 250 | | 250 |
| Framjee Petit ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 75 | 1,765 |
| Gold Mohur ... ... | 500 | 500 | 20 | 22[illegible] |
| Globe Manufg. ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 280 |
| Hindustan ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 500 |
| Howard & Bulloughs | 500 | 500 | 25 | 455 |
| Hyderabad ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 | 1,200 |
| Imperial Cotton..... | 500 | 500 | 15 | 110 |
| Indian Manufg ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 35 | 500 |
| Indo-China Manufg. | 1,000 | 1,000 | divid 75 | 1,150 |
| James Greaves ..... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 300 |
| Jamshed Manufg ... | 250 | 250 | 10 | 170 |
| Jwarai Baloo ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | divid 35 | 350 |
| Jubilee Mills ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 300 |
| Khandesh ..... | 1,000 | 610 | 75 | 975 |
| Khatao Mackunji ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | yr. 45 | 750 |
| Kohinoor..... | 500 | 500 | 25 | 727½ |
| Leopold ..... | 100 | 100 | 3 | 30 |
| Luxmidas..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 40 | 170 |
| Lakshmi Cotton..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 80 | 1,565 |
| Madras United ... ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 125 | 2,880 |
| Manockji Petit ... ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 150 | 3,470 |
| Moraji Goculdas ... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 175 | 3,150 |
| Mysore Spinning ... | 250 | 250 | ... | 53 |
| Mysore Spinning ... | 50 | 50 | ... | 20 |
| New Great Eastern... | 200 | 200 | Nil. | 200 |
| New City of Bombay | 500 | 500 | 20 | 755 |
| Phœnix ..... | 100 | 100 | 5 | 80 |
| Presidency ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 475 |
| Queen ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 570 |
| Rahman ..... | 500 | 500

## GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

APOTHEOSIS OF THE AEROPLANE.

Two years ago we were measuring the exploits of the aeroplane by yards. Great was the excitement when Farman flew 843 yards on the manœuvre ground at Issy. The setting sun which threw its glowing rays on the weird machine invested the achievement with the glamour of romance. A year later Wilbur Wright was flying distances of forty miles and more at a good pace. Now at least a dozen aviators can do as much. One has stayed in the air two hours and a half. Nor or these daring spirits mere copyists of the American. Esnault-Peleterie, for instance, has evolved a machine of his own design after months of experiments above a late at Versailles. And they perform feats from which even Wilbur Wright might have shrunk. M. Paulhan dives down from the sky at a breakneck angle, rights his machine when within 50ft. of the ground, and glides gracefully to earth. Reims is witnessing the apotheosis of the aeroplane.

BALLONS D'ESSAL.

Mr. Lloyd George, as no correspondent forgets to inform us, was a keenly interested spectator of these flights. He seems to have been enormously pleased by them ; and he has said as much. No opinion could well be more gratifying to aviators. For he speaks as an acknowledged expert. No man should know more by experience of *ballons d'essai*. Meanwhile his own biplane—the Churchill-George Budget—has been forced to come to ground heavily and suddenly before completing the circuit, and there is some prospect of a fresh descent. Whether it will be wrecked is a since question of the hour. Certainly the motor is firing as the aviators hoped. But the Chancellor may bring back some valuable hints from Reims. He may have discovered that the monoplane is the better type, or that he cannot hope to fly far with the Wrong machine. He may even have found out that his heavier-than-air jokes will not carry him far. But that is almost too much to hope.

MEUM AND TUUM.

Not without a strong, in some quarters, where the subordination of personal conviction to the general good is a virtue as yet misunderstood, a violent protest against the colour bar, the South Africa Bill has passed all but its final stage. Here one may trace the beginnings of a new element, which may be also a new difficulty in Imperial governance. Here one finds the Commons at Westminster giving way, after a very general expression of modified dissatisfaction, to local conviction, waiving its right of supreme control. In this case, as in many other cases, one believe this surrender to be just as well as politics. South Africa would have been made absolutely obstinate by any interference from home. There will be a greater, not a less, disposition to take account of the Motherland's wishes and hopes now that these wishes have not been pushed to their wholly logical conclusion. But this difficulty between the man on the spot and the man at the centre remains. So does the difficulty of decision as to how far it is either right or prudent to surrender a conviction to someone else's conviction. A parallel may be found in the necessities of party loyalty and party government. We have worked that anomalous instrument successfully and, on the whole, honestly. We shall learn how to apply the same rules to wider issues. For ours is still the spirit of compromise.

THE REWARD OF MERIT.

Mr. Asquith's announcement that the Government has decided to recommend Parliament to make a great of £20,000 to Lieutenant Shackleton to assist him in defraying the cost of his expedition is a gratifying response to the mild agitation which followed the publication of the state of the explorer's finances. The Commonwealth of Australia voted him £5,000 when he was journeying southwards, and the New Zealand Government supplemented this with £1000, yet guarantees to the extent of £20,000 have still to be released, and the Government of this country has done the right thing by discharging this obligation. There is, of course, no reason why every petty voyage of discovery should expect to gain official recognition and assistance, and opportunist though the policy may seem, Parliament is probably justified in judging by results and being wise only after the event. Still, whatever the Government's usual plan of action may be few will stigmatise this instance of generosity as prodigal ; on the contrary, it is evident that the mass of the country is proud to assist, though it be but subsequently, in so notable an achievement. Lieutenant Shackleton is, for the moment, the popular idol, but he has far greater claims on his country than are contained in that title. He has confirmed the national reputation for intrepidity and enterprise, and he has joined that select band of Englishmen who have made important contributions to the scientific study of the globe.

THE BUDGET DAY BY DAY.

When the "Daily News" can cheerfully complain of an opponent's arguments as unsound, and declare that they are just the arguments which the "Daily News" would employ in similar circumstances, and when the "Manchester Guardian" can be found out in a wide difference between its report and its comment on a Budget protest meeting, one can see clearly enough the high confusion of mind into which their financial measures have plunged the Ministerial forces. That is the beam in their eye. Unluckily we are also afflicted with a mote in our own. For the Opposition ranks, outside Westminster, there is apparent some confusion of thought; for if opposed to the Budget, we all know how to be opposed to it, and we also know that the Whig remnants of Radicalism are at this point. The confusion comes from the infinite lines of a firm policy have been fixed. There are those who would have the Budget to do its own work of self-defence when it becomes law ; and there are those who would not touch the accursed thing who fear the contamination of new revenue even when the Government colour has been changed. And when these gentlemen disagree their want of unanimity is wonderful. Meanwhile the Budget is battered and rent afresh every day. Even the substitution for the ungotten minerals tax does not escape. For Lord Lonsdale appears with a very pertinent letter to the "Times," in which he points out that minerals which leave the land, not to return to it, are properly a form of capital, and that mining royalties ought in common honesty to be taxed only on income. It is a fair point. But so much was won for common-sense when Mr. Lloyd George's absurd scheme was abandoned that it may not be worth while to labour this point.

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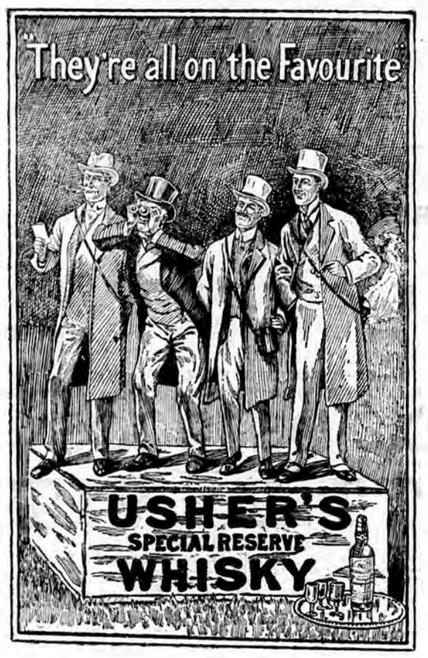


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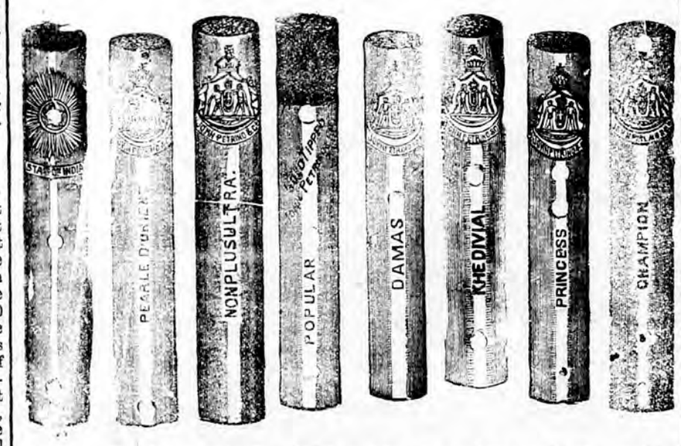


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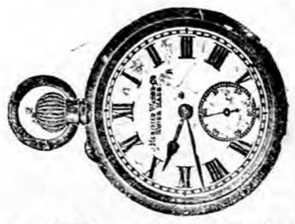

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